The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Letter from Deacon West to Plymouth Church.

He Demands an Investigation of the Charges Against Beecher.

An Evening Fast Mail Train to the West.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1875.

Silk Importations.

The total value of silk manufactures landed at this port in November was $965,380, and since the 1st of July $10,430,489, against $1,676,170 and $10,495,153 for the corresponding dates of last year. Since July 1st, 4,099 bales have been received, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the same month in 1874.

Plymouth Church.

The following letter was addressed today by Deacon West to the members of Plymouth church:

"NEW YORK, December 1.—Members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Dear Brethren: I thank you for your promptness and unanimity in reconsidering the vote by which my name was dropped from the roll of the church. At the request of the Examining Committee I appeared before them this forenoon, and stated the reasons for my absence from the church. While they gave me no advice in the technical sense of that word, I understood from them that they thought it to be my duty to either withdraw from the church or in the future attend its services. I do not see that I can honestly and conscientiously take either course, and as I said to the committee that I should make any further communication directly to the church, I will now state to you wherein I differ from the views expressed by the committee, and propose a plan by which I think all the difficulties that exist between us may be settled. In the first place, I believe that I am right in the request which I have made for a complete and regular investigation of the scandal which has so long troubled the peace of our church, and I believe, moreover, that it is still my duty as a minister of the church to obtain such an investigation, if it be possible, by any fair and honorable means. Therefore I cannot consent to voluntarily sever my connection with the church while a way is still open for the performance of this duty. As regards my attendance at the services and sacraments of the church, I can only repeat what I stated in my former letter to you, that I cannot conscientiously attend until a regular and impartial investigation of the charges against the character of the pastor shall be made by a properly constituted ecclesiastical tribunal. Such an investigation at the present time is especially imperative, because our church is not unanimous in its belief in the innocence of our pastor, and this feeling of doubt and apprehension is shared by thousands of Christian men and women throughout the land. Therefore, inasmuch as charges of adultery and perjury have been made against our pastor, and as in my opinion a regular investigation is necessary for the vindication of the innocent and for the preservation of the peace and purity of the church, I hereby request you to unite with me in calling a mutual council, to which shall be submitted the following questions: First—Is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher guilty of adultery? Second—Is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher guilty of perjury? I make this proposition with the hope that it may be the means of vindicating the character of our pastor, and should this be the result, no one will rejoice more heartily than I. I hope the church will meet me frankly and affectionately in the spirit in which I approach them, and will unite with me in a reference of this whole subject to a council which will be able to compose the differences that now unhappily exist amongst us. As this matter is of such great importance, I solicit immediate action on the part of the church, and that no time may be lost besides sending this letter to the clerk, I shall cause a copy of it to be published in the morning papers, in order that it may sooner reach the members of the church.

"Yours fraternally,
"WM. F. WEST."

Michigan Central Railway.

A Boston dispatch states that the morning papers contain a voluminous review of the Michigan Central Railroad affairs for the past five years. In May, 1871, the company, with a floating debt and liabilities amounting to $6:2,000, were making an annual dividend of ten per cent. when they were not fairly earning over six, and the stock was regarded as a first class investment at $118 per share. Now, after an interval of four years, we find them with the floating debt increased to $770,000, and the aggregate capital and funded debt increased to $39,436,000. No dividends have been made for three years, and the stock is fluctuating in the market from $54 to $64 per share.

Boston was used to-day to revive the unfavorable rumors regarding the Michigan Central Railroad. Leading directors officially deny all the stories, and say there is nothing wrong with the company, that all these rumors have been started by parties inimical to the corporation.

Cuban Affairs.

According to cable dispatches received from London by prominent Spaniards here, the recent reconstruction of the Spanish Cabinet implies the appointment of General Jovellar to relieve General Valmaseda from the command of the Island of Cuba. Private advices assert that the Cuban General Sanglinti has slain a Spanish force of three hundred men, under the command of Col. Campillo, at the intersection of the main turnpike running through the center of the island and the road leading to Remedias. A decoying force of sharpshooters was deployed to lead them into an ambush, where they were attacked by the main body of rebels.

Chance Games.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions to-day made a presentment to Recorder Hacket, declaring that all games of chance had a demoralizing influence on the people, calling for a suppression of pool selling on horse races, regattas, elections, &c., as an evil which should be stopped, and stated laws should be enacted or amended to procure the punishment of offenders in these cases.

Advance in Railroad Freights.

A meeting of representatives of trunk lines of railroads, including the Baltimore & Ohio, was held in thiscity yesterday, and it was entirely harmonious. With the close of navigation the usual advance in freight and passenger charges will be made, the purpose being to make the rates remunerative to the roads without being oppressive to those who use them.

An Evening Fast Mail Train.

The post office authorities this evening inaugurated a fast evening mail service between here and St. Louis. The first mail left the Pennsylvania Central Depot at Jersey City at 6 o'clock this evening, and will arrive at Pittsburgh at 8:30 to-morrow A. M., whence the mails will be dispatched to St. Louis.

Damages for Being Wrecked.

Freeman D. Marikwald, a passenger in the White Star Company's steamer Atlantic, wrecked on Morse Island, Nova Scotia, two years ago, on a voyage from Liverpool to New York, sued for $5,000 for the loss of a trunk, detention, &c., and obtained this evening in the Supreme Court a verdict of $2,100.

Exporting American Ribbons to England.

In connection with the export movement, following closely the sending out of American cotton fabrics to England, the most interesting feature of late has been an important shipment of American ribbons to England.

Failure of Stationers.

B. & P. Lawrence, heavy stationers in Maiden Lane, announce to their creditors their inability to continue their payments. They promise a prompt statement of their affairs, when a meeting of creditors will be called.

John Scannell in an Insane Asylum.

John Scannell, charged with murder in Johnson's pool room two years ago, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been committed to the Utica insane asylum.

Another Failure.

The failure of John Thompson & Co., No. 441 Broadway and No. 15 Mercer street, hair and fancy goods, is announced.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Independents and Grangers Preparing for the Campaign.

CHICAGO, December 1.—The National Committee of Independence, including delegates from many of the Granges of northwestern States, met here this afternoon and effected a temporary organization. The committee propose to take steps toward nominating an independent candidate, whom the grangers will support, for the next President.

Dead Bodies in a Barrel.

CHICAGO, December 1.—About four o'clock this afternoon an unknown expressman delivered at the United States Express office in this city a barrel addressed to Thomas Green & Co., Iowa City, Iowa. Some suspicion having arisen, the barrel was opened and found to contain the bodies of a very handsome young woman, apparently twenty-two years old, and a stillborn child.

HENRY WILSON.

The Closing Funeral Rites at Natick.

The Remains of the Late Vice President Laid at Rest.

NATICK, Mass., December 1.—To-day the closing funeral rites over the remains of Vice President Wilson took place, and notwithstanding the severely cold weather, there was a large attendance. At four o'clock yesterday the coffin was carried from the public hall, where the face had been exposed to the view of his fellow townsmen, who came in great numbers, to his late residence, and where his mother-in-law now resides. At 12 o'clock the exercises begun. The choir of Mr. Wilson's church sung a hymn, followed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, and an address by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Natick. At the conclusion of the private services at the house, preparations were at once made for removing the remains to the town hall, where the public and final ceremonies were to take place. These were soon accomplished, and by the appointed hour the casket had been placed upon the catafalque and the mourners assigned to seats reserved especially for them.

A special train had in the interim arrived from Boston, bearing the Governor, a portion of his staff and several members of the Executive Council, a committee of the Boston City Government, Hon. Marshall Wilder, Congressman Henry Pierce, and officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment and of the Independent Corps of Cadets; also the Boston Fusileers, who volunteered as an escort for the day. A procession was formed, and the distinguished guests escorted to the hall, great crowds filling every available position from which to view its progress through the streets. The mourners having been assigned seats at the right of the platform, the invited guests were seated in the front rows in the body of the hall, the pallbearers, who were townspeople, to the left, the Grand Army Post standing to the extreme left, and citizens thronging in the remaining area and packing the galleries. About two thousand persons found admittance to the edifice, while the seating capacity was limited to twelve hundred.

The Public Services.

Rev. Francis M. Peloubet, Mr. Wilson's pastor, opened the services by reading the hymn "God is our strength," beginning with the words, "Man in his weakness needs a stronger stay than fellow men, the Holiest and the Best," which was sung by the Alpine Quartette of Boston. Following this was an invocation by Rev. A. E. Reynolds, and Scripture reading by Rev. J. S. Wheedon, to which the response, "Abide with me," was sung by the quartette. An address was delivered by Rev. Edmund Dousse, of Sherburne, who mainly touched upon his intimate personal friendship with the deceased, and the great qualities of the latter, as displayed in the midst of a people who had known and were intimate with him from youth.

The quartette then chanted a poem written for the occasion by Rev. Mr. Peloubet, by Rev. M. Peloubet followed, consisting of personal reminiscences of Mr. Wilson. The hymn "Nearer My God to Thee," which was an especial favorite with Mr. Wilson, and in singing which the entire audience joined, was given with grand effect. The benediction by Mr. Peloubet closed the last rites over the remains of the Vice President.

The procession then formed in line of march, embracing nearly every street in town. It was not until four o'clock that the hearse bearing the remains reached the grave in Dell Park Cemetery. The casket was transferred from the hearse and conveyed to the side of an open grave ready to receive it. The Grand Army Post formed a square about the lot, while the military escort was drawn up in line in the drive way. The mourners and invited guests having assembled in a body, the band meanwhile playing a solemn dirge, the casket was gently lowered to its final resting place. Mr. Peloubet pronounced the benediction, the relatives and friends took a last look, dropped a few flowers on the casket lid, and the last rites attending the demise of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, were at an end.

Mr. Wilson's Will.

BOSTON, December 1.—Mr. Wilson has left a will, which is in his own handwriting, and dated April 21, 1874. By it he bequeathed his entire estate, real and personal, to his nephew, Dr. Wm. L. Coolidge, in trust for the support of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Howe, now in her ninetieth year, for the education and support of his adopted daughter, Eva Little, a girl of some ten summers, and for other minor designated purposes, trusting it all, as he expresses it, to the "friendship, discretion and sense of right" of Mr. Coolidge. He also constituted Mr. Coolidge his executor, directing that no bonds be required of him, either as executor or trustee. In regard to the completion and carrying through the press of the third and last volume of his "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," left nearly completed, it is expected that it will be attended to by Rev. Samuel Hunt, a life-long friend and associate, his former pastor for seven years, his private secretary, and who more than all others has assisted him in the preparation of the work.

LAKE DISASTERS.

The Steamer Sunnyside Sunk—A Number of Lives Lost—The Steamer Phil Sheridan Burned on Lake Erie.

HYDE PARK, December 1.—Capt. Wolcott, of the steamer Sunnyside, from Alabama, reports his vessel was cut into by ice at two o'clock in the morning. He run her ashore, but she broke in two, and slipped into deep water and sunk. He reports eleven persons drowned, six of whom were waiters and chambermaids on the boat. The remainder were passengers.

DETROIT, December 1.—The steamer Phil Sheridan was burned on Lake Erie yesterday. No lives were lost.

DETROIT, December 1.—The crew of the propellor Phil. Sheridan reached here this afternoon on the schooner Annie R. Craig. They report that the boat caught fire on Lake Erie yesterday afternoon, and was consumed to the water's edge in less than half an hour. Her crew were rescued by the steam barge Trader. Her value and that of the cargo is about $30,000; partly insured.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Governor's Message—The Financial Condition of the State.

RICHMOND, Va., December 1.—The Legislature met to-day. The Governor's message shows receipts for the year ending September 30th of $2,648,000; disbursements, $2,812,000; balance on hand, $29,000; interest paid on State debt, $1,417,000; annual aggregate interest on State debt and other accounts, $2,035,000, showing a deficit of over $600,000 to be provided for. The Governor declares that Virginia cannot possibly ever pay that portion of the public debt which has been assigned to West Virginia. He recommends the capitalization of the State debt by substituting for bonds now out others bearing four per cent. gold interest, with provisions for their certain and prompt payment. A constitutional amendment for a return to the *viva voce* system of voting is advised. The Governor concludes with a hope that Virginia will take an active part in the Philadelphia Centennial.

THE INDIANS.

"Poor Lo" to be Starved Into Obedience.

OMAHA, December 1.—Some ten days ago Mr. Geo. Bosler was driving a herd of cattle into the Red Cloud Agency for issue to the Indians. He was shot at by an Indian, and narrowly escaped being killed. The Interior Department has issued instructions to the agent of the tribe to compel the surrender of the would-be murderer, and if not to be accomplished otherwise, to stop the issue of rations till he is delivered to the authorities. General George Crook to-day telegraphed to the commanding officer of that district to give the necessary protection to the agent in carrying out his instructions.

Removing Cancellation Marks from Revenue Stamps.

MILWAUKEE, December 1.—The defense in the case of Taft and Weimer to-day introduced testimony designed to show that stamps could be removed from packages and the figures representing the number of gallons altered. A. Bode, a chemist, and others swore that there are preparations by which ink can be removed from paper without disfiguring. A keg of highwines that had been stamped an hour before was brought into court, and a man pulled out the tacks, removed the stamps, and took out the ink marks that had been made by the gauger.

A Proposition to Aid a Railway Defeated.

OMAHA, December 1.—Official returns of the election yesterday on the proposition to vote $125,000 to the Narrow Gauge Railroad show it defeated in the county by two hundred and fifty votes. This city gave a majority of 45 for.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 1.—The steamships Mosel and State of Virginia, from New York, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, December 1.—The steamer Scandinavian, from Montreal, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statement of the Public Debt.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Expenditures Larger than the Receipts.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1875.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending November 30, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,033,886,550
Five per cent. bonds	660,384,750
Total coin bonds	$1,694,251,300
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	22,430,870
Legal tenders	372,541,479
Certificates of deposit	42,610,000
Fractional currency	42,356,105
Coin certificates	19,796,500
Total without interest	$ 477,304,084
Total debt	$2,207,986,254
Total interest	34,960,516

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 70,404,676
Currency	12,014,962
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	42,610,000
Total in Treasury	$ 125,029,638
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,117,917,132
Decrease of debt during November	480,078
Decrease since June 30, 1875	10,771,593

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	28,202,807
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c	6,575,854
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,626,953

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General's annual report shows the receipts of the department to be $27,441,360, and the expenses $33,611,309. The receipts exceed those of 1874 1:100 per cent., and the expenditures 4 62-100. The actual amount drawn from the Treasury was $4,716,329, or $54,356 less than the previous year. The recorded complaints of missing letters numbered 5,545, of which 2,677 were registered letters, containing bonds, drafts, &c., amounting to $75,216, while unregistered letters contained valuable contents amounting to $73,967. Of the former, 1,083 were satisfactorily accounted for, 911 actually lost, and 683 remain under investigation. The arrests for violations of postal laws numbered 337, the greater portion not connected with the postal service. One hundred and seven convictions were had, and 157 await trial.

The Department is in correspondence with the British Department on the subject of an increase of United States territorial rates in British closed mails transported by rail between New York and San Francisco, the present rates fixed by the postal convention of 1862 not paying the actual cost of transportation.

The report shows the operations of the various bureaus of the Department, concerning which much information has already been published. The Money Order Department, the annual transactions of which have reached about $80,000,000, shows an apparent profit of $120,000, though really in arrears more than that if the clerk hire and stationery required for the business were charged directly to its account. The increase of rates on small orders made by authority of the last Congress will, it is believed, enable the Bureau hereafter to pay its own expenses. The fact that but one American steamship line carries mails across the Atlantic and none to South America is regarded as humiliating to American pride. Mr. Jewell thinks a matter of national pride, as an aid to the revival of American commerce, and as a means of supplying an efficient steam marine available for war, that the Government in case of war, provision should be made for the transportation of our mails on important ocean routes in steamships officered and manned by our own citizens and sailing under our own flag. A moderate compensation in excess of the postages now allowed would enable the establishment and maintenance of American lines to Europe and South America, and a moderate mail compensation for the line to Japan and China will doubtless continue the mail service to those countries. The American ships after the termination of the existing subsidy contract, which will expire on the 31st of December, 1876. I think it safe to say the sum of $500,000 per annum now granted as a subsidy to the Japan and China line for a single monthly service on that route would, in addition to the postages on the mail conveyed, be quite sufficient, judiciously apportioned between the respective routes, to maintain efficient mail service by steamers sailing under our flag on all the important ocean routes which should be occupied by lines of American steamers.

Mr. Jewell says: The evil of "straw bidding," which annually involves the department in the loss of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, can, in my judgment, be effectually removed by such a change in the law as will authorize the Postmaster General, on the failure of any accepted bidder, to offer the contract as at present to the next lowest bidder on the list, if in his judgment the bid be not too high, and if this next lowest bidder declines to enter into the contract authorized, to enter into a contract with a person not a bidder at any price not exceeding the said next lowest bid.

The Postmaster General speaks of the railroad postal service and the roads doing it in high terms, but thinks it would be more equitable to pay the companies by space instead of weight. This would increase the compensation of the roads of the larger class, but reduce it materially on many of the smaller and weaker ones. The fast mail service is praised, and the opinion is expressed that at no distant day the business of the Department will be so great as to induce railroad companies to run similar trains from New England to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is recommended that any person be permitted, without additional charge, to write a form of presentation in any book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or on any other matter of the third class, and also that the sender of any package be permitted, without extra charge, to write his or her name and address on the outside thereof with the word "from" above or preceding the same, so as to inform the person addressed of the name of the sender, and to write briefly on any package the number and name of the articles enclosed.

The sending of public documents through the mails has not delayed the delivery of ordinary mails or increased their cost.

As to transient printed matter, the Postmaster General says: I recommend that the postage on transient newspapers and periodicals, books, printed matter of all sorts, lithographs and maps, sheet music, photographs, and manuscripts designed for publication, shall be reduced to one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which was the rate before the enactment of the law advancing it during the closing hours of the last Congress.

Concerning newspaper postage, he says: The new law, which went into effect on January 1st, 1875, from present indications will realize about one million dollars for the first calendar year. This is not a material variation from the average results of the old law, though during the last year in which this latter was in operation the amount was increased by the payment of postage on newspapers circulating within the county of publication, a requirement that was discontinued at the end of one year. While, therefore, there has been no increase in the aggregate receipts, there has been a large gain by saving the commission on collections allowed by the old law, as under the present law the great bulk of postage is paid at the large offices, whose mail carriers are not affected by this. Under the old law there was no check to insure collections at the office of destination, and the consequence was that much matter went unpaid, and it is a satisfaction that under the present laws, more equitably made, the universal collections have made up for the reduction in rates. The new system has worked so admirably and has given such general satisfaction that no change is deemed necessary.

It is recommended that the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class be based upon the business of their respective offices, as determined by the cancellation of stamps, the account to be duly sworn to for each quarter, and returned to the Sixth Auditor. There is a great want of equity in the compensation of postmasters of the first, second and third class. If the salaries at smaller offices are not excessive, those of the larger cities are certainly too low. I find postmasters, as a class, to be efficient, capable and attentive beyond my expectations, and their salaries should be proportionate to their duties. Cases are said to exist, however, where few or no duties are actually performed by the postmaster. A law compelling postmasters whose net income is, say $1,000 or more, to give their entire attention to the duties of their office, or failing in this, to employ some person or persons to perform them at their own, and not at the Government's expense, would be most undoubtedly beneficial to the service.

In estimating the expected revenues for the year ending June 30, 1877, wishing to be on the safe side, estimates have been submitted which show an expected deficiency of $8,181,602. But it is believed the deficiency for that year will be very much less than the estimates. Basing the estimates of the revenues at the smallest amount, and of the expenditures at the largest, an increase is shown in the percentage of the deficiency of only 19 39-100, against 24 65-100, which was the estimate of the percentage of the deficiency of last year over that of its predecessor.

Public Printing.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Printing shows that the total cost of printing, binding, lithographing, &c., for the Government for the year ending September 30 last, was $1,560,325. The *Congressional Record* cost $88,959 additional. Nearly all the printing ordered by the last Congress is completed. There are now 1,200 employes in all departments, with the pay roll at $95,000 a month. Compositors get sixty cents per 1,000 ems, or four dollars a day for eight hours.

Suit for Damages.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have brought suit against ex-Treasurer Jas. A. Magruder, of the Board of Public Works, and his sureties, claiming $50,000 damages. The declaration sets forth that $14,607,602 was received and in part disbursed by Magruder, but he refused to render an account as required. The case will not go on the trial calendar until the February term, and it is not probable it will be tried until the fall of 1876.

The Whisky Frauds.

General Babcock this morning received a telegram from District Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, in answer to one sent by him yesterday, demanding a hearing before a Court, stating that the evidence in the Avery case has been closed, and the next case involving the question of conspiracy was set for the 15th of December.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Reforms to be Recommended to the Sultan of Turkey.

Spain's Ultimatum on the Cuban Question.

TURKEY.

Military Operations Impeded.

LONDON, December 1.—A special from Danilooграd states that military operations are impeded by heavy snows in the mountains around about Gorausko. The insurgents are well provisioned and tolerably sheltered, while the besieged Turkish garrison is reduced to necessities.

Reforms.

LONDON, December 2.—A Berlin dispatch reports that Austria has sent to the European capitals a draught of reforms to be recommended to the Sultan. Russia will reply on the return of Prince Gortschakeff to St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

Ultimatum on Cuban Question.

LONDON, December 2—6:30 A. M.—The *Daily News* publishes a special telegram from Madrid, as follows: The Spanish note to the United States promises gradual emancipation, increased freedom of conscience, that foreigners, when arrested, shall have an immediate hearing, that legal redress shall be obtainable for past injuries. Great anxiety exists in Madrid regarding the return of the note in Washington. The note is Spain's ultimatum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The White Chapel Murder Trial.

LONDON, December 1.—The trial of the brothers Kinsworth, Kearley for the murder of Harriet Lane, on the Whited Chapel road in 1874, and Thomas as accessory after the fact, closed to-day. Both were found guilty. Henry was sentenced to death, and Thomas to seven years penal servitude.

JAMAICA.

Five Children Beheaded by a Religious Lunatic.

KINGSTON, November 23.—A Hindoo, employed on the Constant Spring estate, beheaded five children from religious fervor.

GERMANY.

Official Interview.

BERLIN, December 1.—Prince Gortschakoff had an audience with the Emperor to-day.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Three Cars Thrown from the Track and Overturned.

Two Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

BUFFALO, December 1.—The Atlantic express for the East, which left here at 1:50 P. M., and was detained thirty-two minutes at East Buffalo Station, awaiting the Lake Shore train from the West, collided at Batavia street crossing, about four miles from the city, with an eastern bound freight just drawn out from a side track, it having been signaled by Flagman Brennan to come on, throwing the smoking car and first and second coaches, well filled with passengers, from the track, and capsizing them. The passenger engine, tender and two baggage cars crossed, though the fourth car of the freight train was lifted from the trucks and precipitated on the flagman's shanty, crushing him under it. The scene of the wreck was indescribable.

The Casualties.

H. J. Wood, a jeweller, of Lima, New York, formerly, of Canton, Illinois, was badly crushed and almost instantly killed; J. Doty Collins, of Erie county, left leg taken off near the thigh and injured internally while attempting to get through a window of the first passenger coach, cannot live; and Mrs. Catharine Wilson, widow, badly cut about the head and otherwise injured, considered dangerously hurt. Many are more or less cut and bruised, but none seriously. The engineer of the passenger train stuck to his post. The fireman, jumping to the ground, received an ugly cut in the head.

The fast mail train, which was due at the time, was delayed two hours. The engineer only succeeded in stopping his train within fifteen feet of the wreck, which was piled upon his track. The dead and wounded were brought to the city and cared for.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.167	20	70	N. E.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.110	30	68	S. W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30 222	27	66	E.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.180.
Mean Thermometer, 24.
Highest Thermometer, 32.
Lowest Thermometer, 14.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, upper lakes, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, southeast to northwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy and hazy weather, preceding a storm center.

NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.

Meeting in Indianapolis—Greenback Speeches—Repeal of the Specie-Resumption Act Demanded.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 1.—A meeting was held at the State House to-night in the interest of the new party movement, at which greenback speeches were made by Hon. John Drew, of New Jersey, and Hon. Sidney Myers, of Illinois. Resolutions were adopted declaring for independent political action by the people, for the establishment of an American system of finances, demanding of Congress the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act, permanent retirement of all National bank notes, and the substitution therefor of legal tender paper money, to be issued direct from the Government, refunding of the present high interest bearing debt into interchangeable bonds of a small denomination, bearing not to exceed 3.65 per cent. interest, no increase of the interest bearing currency or by the sale of bonds to buy precious metals.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Large Attendance at the Meetings in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Despite the cold weather there was quite a large congregation assembled at the prayer meeting of Messrs. Moody and Sankey this morning. A noticeable feature was the presence of a large number of people who had evidently come from the surrounding country towns to hear the Evangelists. After the usual services Mr. Moody announced that the early morning hour for prayer would be abandoned, but that the hour from 12 to 1 would be substituted. At the meeting to-night there were about 9,000 persons present. A special train from Lancaster will to-morrow bring 1,000 excursionists to attend the noon meeting. There will also be an excursion over the New Jersey Central.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Reinforcements from India have arrived at Perak.

—The Prince of Wales has arrived at Colombo, Ceylon.

—Pauline Virginia De Jazet, the celebrated French actress, is dead.

—The Ohio Dental Society is holding its tenth annual meeting in Columbus.

—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Keene, N. H., on Wednesday morning.

—At Montpelier, Vt., on Wednesday, the mercury was twenty-four degrees below zero.

—A large number of additional removals in the clerical force of the Interior Department were ordered yesterday.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed A. E. Willson, of Louisville, to be Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Avery.

—In answer to a call for a convention of County Auditors to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, eighteen Auditors responded. No business of importance was transacted.

—J. M. Milliken has declined the appointment of State Treasurer of Ohio, vice Welch, deceased. The position was then tendered by Gov. Allen to Hon. Allen T. Wykoff, of Columbus, who also declined.

—The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has appointed a committee to thoroughly investigate the nature, causes and cure of the disease now prevailing among the hogs in that State, and which is killing so many of them.

—A Harrodsburg (Ky.) dispatch says a grand jury has been empanelled there to indict parties for selling "corn juice" to workmen on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, the same having encouraged the men to deeds of violence and bloodshed on several occasions.

—The iron clads at League Island, ready for sea, will leave to-day in tow of the vessels which are to accompany them to Norfolk. The fleet will consist of nine or ten vessels, among them the Powhattan, Tallahosa, Alliance, Alert, Huron, Dispatch, Passaic, Nantucket and Wyandotte.

—Owing to the sickness of Judge Krum, the counsel for the defense in the Avery case at St. Louis, the argument was not made yesterday. It is probable two or three counterfeiting cases will be taken up on the conclusion of the Avery trial, and on the 15th inst. the case of Wm. McKee will be called.

—Alford J. Stratton, Secretary of the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Chicago on behalf of said company. The total liabilities foot up about one million and a half dollars. The assets consist of a claim of about seventy-five thousand dollars from the Pekin & Southwestern Railroad.

THE TOMER TROUBLES.

A Card From Mrs. Tomer—She Corrects Some Misstatements.

A few weeks ago we gave an account of breaking up of a gang of theives at Monongahela City and the great rejoicing in the town over the result. It will be remembered by our readers that the clue to the thieves was gained by the authorities from Mrs. Tomer, wife of one of the leaders of the gang. The facts were written up in full detail in the Monongahela *Republican*, but according to Mrs. Tomer there were one or two errors in the account which she corrects in a card in the *Republican* as follows:

First—You state that we "lived unhappily together." This is only true to a certain extent. When I say how my husband was being inveigled by this gang and by bad company, I did try by coldness and otherwise, to make him see the error of his way, but it seemed as if they had so surrounded him with evil influences, that he could not break away from. This was the only unhappy period of our married life, which has generally been very happy and pleasant. John had been a good husband to me up to that date, and I could not have asked a kinder husband. He was industrious and sober, for he was on the Pacific Express, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Major Butler can certify to both his industry and sobriety. He resigned his place on the road at the death of his father. When I found that his kindness would not drive him from his companions in crime, I returned to my former treatment, and he then promised me to give up this bad company, and I believe he would have fully reformed—as he had indeed promised me to do. Your paper is then in error when it gives the impression that our married life, generally speaking, was not agreeable—for with this exception it was. It is no wonder that these wicked men coming in between me and my husband would have caused us for a time to disagree. Would any other woman not have acted as I did?

Second—We are not full cousins, only second cousins. My father's name is William, (not James) and is in the cattle business at East Liberty. Mr. Tomer's father, Squire Henry Tomer, died about four years ago. And finally, you may say to those persons who are endeavoring to blacken my character by foul slanders, (worthy of devils alone) that there is a day coming when Justice and Truth will assert themselves. If I were as bad as Sin itself, my character would shine beside the man or men who are now trying to traduce me before the public. Are my troubles not heavy enough now, and is my burden not hard enough to bear without having any addition put to it by those who are not fit to live amongst respectable people? I ask the sympathy of the good Christian people of this city in my hour of affliction. My prayers are that good may come out of all this unhappy trouble. And if ever a poor woman, suffering alone, needed your sympathy and support, it is mine to claim it.

"MAGGIE C. TOMER."

"BEATING THE OLD FOLKS."

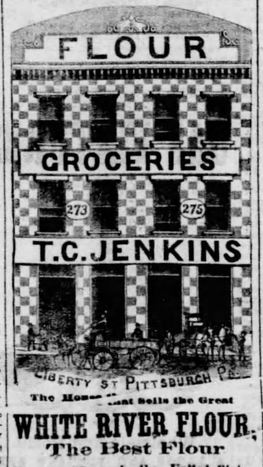
A Society Sensation at Oil City.—"Two Hearts that Beat as One."

There has been a little sensation in society circles at Oil City this week. The *Derrick* tells how "two souls with but a single thought" managed to checkmate the old folks. The story is thus narrated:

"Tuesday morning the whole city was startled, and the gossips found food for talk, in the report of an elopement in high life. The principals in the interesting affair were two young persons who have moved in the best society in the city and are widely known. To add to the sensation which this act created, it had been currently reported that the young lady was engaged to another gentleman of the city. The elopement was done in the most romantic manner, and it is currently reported was consumated in by numerous friends of the young gentleman. As the parties to it are fully acquainted with the matter are absent from the city, we are obliged to rely on such information as can be found elsewhere regarding it. The elopement occurred yesterday morning. An engine to which a single car was attached was run down the track to near the young ladys' home. To this she was taken, and the train proceeded to Titusville, where the marriage ceremony was performed, after which the young couple left on their wedding tour."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



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To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Beckman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep. — A Full Line of the Latest Styles in Jewelry. — $1.00 Dep.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW STANDARD.

25c Dep. — The Miscellaneous and Cutlery Department Prices Range From $2.00 to $100. — $1.50 Dep.

Solid Gold, Gold Rolled, Plated and Jet Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Satchels and Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Umbrellas, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Toilet Sets, Vases, Busts, Figures, Parlor Ornaments, Doll Babies, Games and a full stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Also, Accordoons, Pistols, Revolvers, etc., etc.

50c. Dep. — PRICES FROM 10 CENTS TO $100. — $2.00 Dep.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

OLD WHISKY.

A Device for Ageing Whisky and the Trouble it is Causing.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge McCandless, arguments were commenced in a suit in equity brought by Messrs. Josiah Peiffer and Samuel Richards, of Meadville, against U. S. Internal Revenue Collector J. C. Brown and his deputy, J. H. Culbertson, to restrain them from interfering with a device for ageing whisky, which said plaintiffs have in use in their bonded warehouse.

Some time ago the plaintiffs applied for and obtained a patent for a device for making new whisky old in a very short time by means of agitation.

They also asked for and obtained permission to use the device in their bonded warehouse without being subjected to additional tax as rectifiers. Under the administration of Mr. Brown's predecessor in the office of collector, the plaintiffs were never interfered with in the use of their device; the officers of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington being aware of and sanctioning its use. Recently, however, Messrs. Peiffer and Richards have been called upon to pay tax as rectifiers, on account of the use of their patent. They contend that they are not rectifiers, and that the use of their "ageing" device can by no construction make them liable to tax as such; hence they ask for a perpetual injunction to issue against the Collectors of Internal Revenue, to restrain them from collecting the tax. The case is one of considerable importance, and the proceedings will be watched with interest by liquor men.

THAT ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Perpetrators—Recovery of a Part of the Stolen Goods.

The Allegheny police have been successful in recovering a part of the goods stolen from Walter's tailoring shop, on Troy Hill, Tuesday night. Lieut. Jerry Smith got a clue to the perpetrators, which led him before daybreak to visit a house in the locality and search it. Here he found a lot of the stolen goods and the man he was hunting after, who gave his name as Vogle. There was but one other men in the house, but they cleared out before the officer came. Vogle was taken to the lock-up with the goods, and held for a hearing. In the meantime the police had learned that some of the goods had been removed to town. Lieu. Smith and Officer Bowden came over here, and with Officer O'Mara visited the residence of Mrs. Douglass on Oak alley. The good lady of the house was surprised at their visit, but the officers without any parley went through the house and discovered about $100 worth of the stolen goods. The goods, were taken to Allegheny, and Mrs. Douglass was accomodated in a cell in the Allegheny lock-up, which she will occupy until a hearing is had.

It seems that there were a number of parties engaged in the robbery and that the goods were taken away in a whe

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 104.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

THE Board of Health doubtless erred in proposing vaccination, at a dollar for each case. Let it keep free from jobs, do its duty, and reduce expenditures, and it will gain favor. No scares are needed.

THE National debt statement for November shows a decrease of nearly half a million—$480,078 being the exact sum. The coin balance, which represents the coin owned by the Government, is $70,404,676, which does not look very like specie resumption at an early date.

THE decision requiring the Government to pay the Union Pacific Railroad, all it has collected from that road in excess of one-half the charge for transporting Government troops and stores, has had the effect of sending the stock up ten per cent. in a few days. It is a grand wind fall to pay GOULD, who was reported to be somewhat embarrassed by debt. It is, at all events, of great advantage to the road.

IF the *Commercial* will apply its own logic, it will readily see that the GAZETTE was under no necessity, because of official advertising, of referring to the Third Term issue. Hence the legitimate conclusion that said advertising had nothing whatever to do with it. The GAZETTE understands itself sufficiently not to play second fiddle to our State Ring. We hope there is nothing in the way of sour grapes in the *Commercial's* allusion.

THE absurd story set afloat, that the President and Secretary BRISTOW have become cold toward each other, because of differences growing out of the whisky raid, may be readily put aside. It is not at all likely that the two sincere and earnest men will fail to understand each other. The President investigates for himself, and is not at all likely to be misled by BABCOCK, LUCKEY, or any one else. It may be taken for granted that the whisky trials will go steadily forward.

HON. BENJAMIN P. AVERY, United States Minister to China, is reported to have died, at his post of duty. When Mr. AVERY was appointed, he was in bad health, and his acceptance of the position was delayed on this account. The appointment has, thus far, been allowed to the Pacific coast, and if this policy shall continue to prevail, will be again given to some one on the Pacific border. The deceased Minister was formerly a newspaper man, and a gentleman of large intelligence and excellent qualities.

THE evidence in the AVERY case is in, and it certainly looks very bad for him. Whether he will be found guilty under the indictment as framed is uncertain. Two of the counts have been disallowed by the Judge, and we do not know enough of the others to state how the evidence will probably affect them. But he certainly will be held by the public as at least guilty in the sense of complicity with the Ring. The later disclosures also put General BABCOCK in a very bad light. If he is not equally guilty with AVERY, he needs to explain very clearly, some of the telegrams and letters that bear his name.

EITHER the reports that the diplomatic intercourse between our Government and that of Spain, is entirely amicable are unfounded, or there is needless activity in fitting out monitors, and in enlisting sailors for the United States service. We fear Secretary ROBESON is disposed to make a stir while there is an opportunity for doing so. The people are now strongly inclined to know that there is just cause for a heavy outlay of money if they sanction it. The stir at the time of the "Virginius" trouble was pardoned because it was regarded as inspired by at least laudable motives, but a repetition of such expensive activity is not at all desired.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE has written a letter touching the School question, in which he expresses the idea that perfect constitutional provision should be made to cover any defect that may exist on this question. He says, "in curing this constitutional defect all possibility of hurtful agitation on the School question should be ended also. Just let the old Jefferson-Madison amendment be applied to the States by adding the following to the three articles of amendment, viz.: 'No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations.'" So, in view of Mr. BLAINE, this is, at the least, a serious question.

IT is very evident that a strong effort will be made, during the coming Winter, to have the Indians remanded to the War Department, and through it to the army for government and control. While we have not all the facts bearing on this subject at command, we incline, from what we have seen of the peace efforts, to favor the idea of military control. The peace policy of the President was a proper concession to the Christian sentiment of the country, but it has been fairly tried, and should now be put to rest. The Indians need to be protected from the bad faith of corrupt and vicious whites, and so the same time be kept under rigid control, and compelled to act rightly. The army officials claim that if the Indians were entrusted to them they would be secured from vicious whites, and compelled to obey the laws. We have tried mild measures, and they have not operated successfully—now let us try a rigid military policy. This, or permission to the Indians to follow their own sweet wills, if they keep within their own territory.

THE Speakership fight, at Washington, waxes warm, but the current has evidently turned toward SAM RANDALL, unless the Southern members shall combine against him. Our members, and those of New York, are favorable to SAMUEL, and it is argued that he is, everything considered, a better and safer man than is KERR. So the drift of affairs is favorable to our member. The New York *Herald* favors him on anti-Tammany grounds, as though RANDALL cared anything about Tammany, one way or other, except as it might affect his chances of preferment. It says that "a careful reading of the best wishes of the people who are willing to be Democrats without Tammany indicates that they lean toward Mr. RANDALL, who is not only the best man for the place, but whose election shall decide that the next President shall come 'out of the West,' like YOUNG LOCHINVAR. His election would not only place over the deliberations of the House a parliamentarian who outranks his party brethren in merit as an executive officer, but it would for aye and forever destroy the Tammany tiger, which long ago earned the right to die."

THE work being performed by Chief Ross, of Allegheny, in searching out irregularities in constituting Grand and Traverse Juries, if it turns out as he claims it will, is very important. If names appear on Grand Juries that were not certified to the Commissioners, and others appeared for Petit Jurors that were never in the wheel, the time has come for a very rigid and searching investigation of the affair. This investigation should include all who were involved in the wrong perpetrated, and be carried so far as to secure their arrest and punishment. It is impossible to overrate the offense of tampering with juries. It is not done for any good purpose, and can only have had evil ends in view. We hope this lead will be carefully followed, till proper results are reached.

HOW TO RETRENCH.

Just at the present, when so much interest is being manifested in the retrenchment of city expenses, the various officials in and around Municipal Hall show a very decided activity, which manifests itself principally in denouncing the committee having in charge the work of reform. The influence and reasons which inspire this activity are easily understood. If no salaries are disturbed,—the heavy game will be untouched; if any are, they must be. We fully commend the purpose and independence of the committee, and offer a few suggestions to aid them in their work. Much time has been devoted, thus far, to searching out those who have comparatively small salaries, and even persons who receive small daily stipends have been cut down in their income. Surely, they are far less able to bear reductions, and the amount taken from them will be less than from those whose salaries are ample if looked out and attended to. There are at least three directions where the pruning knife should be strongly applied. 1. To sinecure offices. 2. To persons holding more than one office, or who have outside positions in addition to city offices. 3. To the collection of unlawful fees, or fees which, if laws have been smuggled through, allowing them, should be cut off. Were we to add a fourth, it would be to reduce the income attached to all offices to the lowest reasonable figure.

In the remarks we now proceed to offer, we disclaim any personal feeling or purpose. We simply know the situation of affairs, and think a proper discrimination should be observed, in treating the salary question. We turn to the Treasurer's office, as partially illustrating the points we are about to make, although in future articles we will refer to the operations of other offices in and around Municipal Hall. The salary proper allowed to the City Treasurer is not, in itself, excessive. The responsibility attending the office calls for a salary at least equal to what is given. But the proper administration of the office demands, first, the personal presence of the Treasurer, within certain business hours, from day to day. Where the Treasurer absents himself, days and weeks at a time, and is in his office but little, and at irregular hours, at any time, there is good reason, not merely for complaint, but for reduction in salary as well. And it is no answer to this, that suitable clerks are employed. Not only is it true that no clerk can satisfactorily take the place of so important an official, but their employment adds so much to the expenses of the government. Just here is a place for reform. We have, too, in the Treasury, what is termed a bond clerk, at a salary of $3,000 a year. The duties of this clerk are to keep a record of the bonds, issued by the city, and on which interest is to be paid. This interest falls due once in six months,—and it is evident that but little labor can, by possibility, be attached to this office. All its duties could easily be performed by any regularly employed clerk, who would have other duties to fill up the large amount of time not necessarily devoted to bond entries. The bulk of interest on our bonds is paid in one sum, to the broker in Philadelphia, and a few minutes of time is sufficient for the necessary entries.

2. Double offices constitute another evil. The same person, in several instances, holds two and even three separate offices, with a good salary for each. One is Assessor, Clerk to the Board of Revision, and clerk, at times, in the Treasurer's office. Others hold outside situations, and yet are clerks to commissions, and the like. We have nothing to say as to their fitness for these duties,—but the principle involved is, in itself, wrong. The rule should be established, and imperatively adhered to, that one person shall hold but one office in the city government, and shall devote his full time to it. The work of Secretary to the Board of Revision, for example, extends over but a few months of time, and cannot, by any stretch of fancy, be declared worth $1,800.

3. The greatest evil in our entire system of government is that of fees. There is so much secrecy maintained as to these, that it is difficult, at a venture, to state what they amount to. The City Treasurer, for example, receives a percentage on overdue taxes, and on various forms of collections. He appoints tax collectors, and can, if he choose, divide the amount allowed for those collections. There are rumors that the total income of the Treasurer reaches $17,000, and that of the Controller from $7,000 to $8,000 a year. We do not vouch for the correctness of these statements, but they are commonly rumored, and at least deserve to be investigated by the committee. An effort is stated to have been made to secure, in the interest of the Treasurer, about a year ago, a percentage on local school taxes, but this was resisted, and abandoned. We refer to these things to show the absolute necessity for the most thorough and sifting investigation into those matters. Now that we are seeking to know the real income of city officials, let the probe be pushed to the very bottom. If there are perquisites, fees, divisions, interest collections, per centages for negotiating loans, or anything by which those who already have large salaries double and treble their income, let these extras be cut off, or turned into the Treasury, for the benefit of the tax-ridden people.

We notice that it is proposed to reduce the salary of the City Attorney from $5,000 to $4,000. We think this ill-advised and wrong. He pays, out of his salary, a clerk, or assistant, which leaves him about $3,000, and he probably does more hard work, in behalf of the city, than any other official in its employ. We urge, then, that salaries be judiciously arranged, perquisites and fees cut off, offices and sinecures abolished, and we will save to the Treasury many thousands yearly, and increase the efficiency of the city officials.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

INTELLIGENCE from Spain states that the authorities had closed the Protestant church at Toledo and expelled the pastor and schoolmaster.

THE Bank of America of New Orleans, has suspended, and the board of directors resolved to cease active operations and put the bank into liquidation at once.

SCHLETZ & BENGENTHAL, rectifiers, of Milwaukee, convicted of shipping goods without entering the same as required by law, were sentenced to a fine of $1,000 each and four months' imprisonment in the county jail.

THE stockholders of the Baltimore and Southern Steam Transportation Company have resolved to turn over their property to their creditors, for the benefit of the creditors. Their indebtedness is said to be $120,000. The steamers will be run as usual.

A MEETING to express popular condemnation of the manner in which the election in Baltimore, of November 2, was conducted, was held on Tuesday night, and was numerously attended. Resolutions were passed denouncing the conduct of the Police Commission, and appointing an Executive Committee to contest several elections.

A SILVER CITY (Nev.) young lady, who has a passion for pretty babies, to a little four-year old who has a bran-new sister: "I say, bub, won't you give me your baby sister? I love little babies." Young hopeful: "No, I can't." Young lady (winking at her young man): "Why, sonny, why won't you give your baby to me?" Hopeful (indignantly): "Fy, he'd 'tarve to death; your dress opens behine." Painful silence for the next fifteen minutes."

PERSONAL.

JUDGE RICHARDSON, of the Court of Claims, has returned from a long European tour.

ALICE TILTON has left her mother and is now living with her sister Florence in the family mansion.

MISS SICKLES, the eldest daughter of General Sickles, is said to be about to marry a Spanish nobleman.

HON. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, of the Lebanon Furnaces, contemplates making Philadelphia his future home.

NEWS has been received of the death in China of Hon. Benjamin P. Avery, American Minister to that country, appointed about two years ago to succeed Minister Law.

PAUL MICHAELOFF, the engineer commissioned by the Russian Government to examine and report on the ports and water communications of North America, is in Cincinnati examining the canal routes of Ohio.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Lycoming county, died on Thanksgiving Day, aged 77 years. He was a noted hunter, and contracted a cold, while engaged in a chase, that resulted in his death.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, General Burnside, General Potter, and a large number of officers of distinction, will be present at the reunion of the surviving members of the 48th Regiment P. V., to be held in Pottsville January 1, 1876.

LEVI PRIZER and Archimedes Robb, ex-Representatives, both died on Wednesday last at their homes in Chester county. Mr. Prizer was in the Legislature in 1870, '71 and '72, and Mr. Robb served in the session of 1869. Both were highly respected citizens.

PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR, on his return to London next Spring, will take the chair of Astronomy in the new Roman Catholic University, which was founded mainly by the efforts of Cardinal Manning and Mgr. Capel, and was opened at Kensington October 15, 1874.

GEN. FITZ HENRY WARREN, since his confinement in the Retreat for the Insane, in Hartford, has rapidly improved, and his complete recovery is expected. There proves to be no brain disease, the symptoms being merely sympathetic, and called forth by purely physical troubles.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON is reported by a correspondent of the Boston *Herald* as saying a few months before his death: "Our lives, after all, are a great deal like a circle, which commences at our birth, and as the circle draws nearer to its close, we, in our mind's eye, can see clearer our childhood and our earlier life, with its triumphs, its hardships, its pleasures, its sorrows, and its lost opportunities. I don't know, however, as I would wish to live my life over, for everything has been ordered by a good Providence. Oh, yes—our lives are just like a circle."

OHIO ITEMS.

URBANA has a population of 5,776.

A MAN named Tebo shot a 300 pound bear in Paulding county, lately.

A CLEVELAND brute was fined only $5 for kicking his horse to death.

JAMES RUMP, a Toledo German, took morphine to allay nervousness, and crossed over to join the majority.

MEAD, the murderer of Davidson, at Letonia, has been sentenced to be hung on the 26th of February, at New Lisbon.

ON Thursday of last week a limestone bank belonging to J. Plau, near Bolivar, fell in, killing a workman named F. Moran.

A BOY husking corn near Lima last week found, under a shock of stalks, a suit of clothes, gold watch and chain and nearly $100 in money.

IRVIN G. PORTER, who murdered his two children, near Columbiana, on the 12th day of December, 1872, and who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary, died in that institution on Sabbath of last week.

THREE roughs of Brown county attempted to assassinate Rev. Jas. McColm, a Methodist preacher, as he came out of a country church, for personal strictures directed at them during the course of the meeting.

THE Ohio Penitentiary now has within its walls 1,213 convicts, being the largest number in the history of the institution. This is declared to be a larger number than is prudent, for various reasons, to be confined in one prison, and the building of another at some proper point in the State, is being strongly urged by many.

SOME six months since Doctor Riverburgh, of Chicago, stopped over in New Philadelphia, on business pertaining to his profession, and during his stay he became acquainted with Miss Ida, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Postmaster Hull, as she handed him his mail from the window. Their friendship soon ripened into intimacy, and on Wednesday of last week Miss Ida and the Doctor were united in marriage.

AT Steubenville the Turnbull block, a three story brick building, occupied by the Adams Express Company, Evans & Turner, confectionery, J. F. Larratt, jewelry, and A. Hamilton, book store, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss on the building was $8,000, which is insured. The goods were nearly all saved, though in a damaged condition. A. Hamilton's loss by water was $10,000, partly insured; Adams Express Company's, and Evans & Turner's losses are trifling.

MRS. WOODHULL, on her way from Newark to Mount Vernon, went by private carriage to the village of Homer (16 miles north), to pay a passing visit to the place of her birth. She found no trace of the house in which she had spent the earlier years of her childhood. It is an incident not unworthy of mention, that the father of General Rosecrans and the father of Mrs. Woodhull, each in succession ran the mill which furnished the good people of Homer their flour. But although their calling was the same, there was no other identity in their lives or character. While the former was a square dealing man of good strong sense, the latter was crafty, overreaching and utterly unreliable—*Newark Advocate.*

NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Letter from Ex-Speaker Blaine.

The following letter was written by Mr. Blaine to a prominent Ohio gentleman just after the late election in that State. It is printed now with at least the implied consent of the writer:

AUGUSTA, ME., Oct. 20.

MY DEAR SIR: The public school agitation in your late campaign is liable to break out elsewhere, and, occurring first in one State and then in another, may keep the whole country in a ferment for years to come. This inevitably arouses sectarian feeling and leads to that bitterest and most deplorable of all strife—the strife between religious denominations. It seems to me that this question ought to be settled in some definite and comprehensive way—and the only settlement that can be final is the complete victory for non-sectarian schools. I am sure this will be demanded by the American people at all hazards and at any cost.

The dread of sectarian legislation in this country has been felt many times in the past. It began very early. The first amendment of the Constitution, the joint product of Jefferson and Madison, proposed in 1789, declared that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, nor prohibiting the exercise thereof." At that time, when the powers of the Federal Government were untried and undeveloped, the fear was that Congress might be the source of danger to perfect religious liberty, and hence all power was taken from it. At the same time the States were left free to do as they pleased in regard to "an establishment of religion," for the tenth amendment, proposed by that eminent jurist Theophilus Parsons, and adopted contemporaneously with the first, declared that "all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

A majority of the people in any State in this Union can, therefore, if they desire it, have an Established Church—under which the minority may be taxed for the erection of church edifices which they never enter and for the support of creeds which they do not believe. This power was actually exercised in some of the States long after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and although there may be no positive danger of its revival in the future, the possibility of it should not be permitted. The auspicious time to guard against an evil is when all will unite in preventing it.

And in curing the constitutional defect, all possibility of hurtful agitation on the school question should be ended also. Just let the old Jefferson-Madison amendment be applied to the States by adding the following to the inhibitory clauses in Section 10, Article I. of the Federal Constitution, viz.:

"No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

This, you will observe, does not interfere with any State having just such a school system as its citizens may prefer—subject to the single and simple restriction that the schools shall not be made the arena for sectarian controversy or theological disputation. This adjustment, it seems to me, would be comprehensive and conclusive—and would be fair alike to Protestant and Catholic, to Jew and Gentile—leaving the religious faith and the conscience of every man free and unmolested.

Very sincerely yours, J. G. BLAINE.

LETTER FROM NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

LOUISVILLE, NEB., Nov. 27, 1875.

The season of flowers has passed, and Nebraska is now far advanced in autumnal decay. Our native and artificial groves are stripped of their foliage, and Nebraska today would doubtless be somewhat unprepossessing to the eye of a stranger. And it would indeed be difficult for a denizen of the "SmokyCity" to appreciate a beauty in our bleak and brown prairies. Yet, as we now look toward the west, one of the grandest among prairie scenes meets the eye. It is a picture well worthy the well known descriptive power of a "Sun Set Cox." And indeed, were that gentleman to look upon a Nebraska autumnal *sun set*, we opine that a new vigor would be infused into his fervid imagination, and "Sun set" thus become enrobed in a still more gorgeous attire of words.

We shall not attempt a description; it is too grand for our circumscribed and abridged lexicon. But if any reader of the GAZETTE should wish to view one of "Natures pictures," that is not only beautiful, but *grand*, just come to Nebraska and see an autumnal "sun set."

Political.

We held our election on the 12th of October. The only State officials elected were Judges of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University. The Republicans carried the State election by an average majority of about 10,000. No very special efforts were made by either of the great parties on the State ticket; and in the counties the mania for "scratching" seemed to be almost epidemic. As an indication of this fact we will just state, that in one precinct in Cass county, in a total vote of 80, but *three* straight tickets were polled.

A New Constitution.

The adoption or rejection of a New Constitution was submitted to the people at the same election. Contrary to the predictions of many persons, it was adopted by a majority of 24,728, from a total vote of 32,859.

A somewhat remarkable feature of the new constitution was an appendage of two independent, or separate articles. One in relation to United States Senators, in which "the legislature may provide that at the general election, immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States Senator from this state, the electors may express by ballot their preference for some person for this office of the United States Senator." This article received a majority of 18,789, and from the 1st of November—the time when the new constitution took effect—is to be a part of our organic system. This article of course, does not assume to violate the Constitution of the United States, but was evidently intended only as a means of ascertaining the popular wish. Whether the popular wish, so indicated, will have any effect on the action of the Legislature in thus choosing United States Senators, remains to be seen; and it is not improbable that just previous to the expiration of Senator Hitchcock's term of office, this feature of our new constitution will receive a practical test.

The other independent article relates to the seat of government, and prohibits the removal of the Capital, without the consent of the majority of the electors, thus giving the question of removal directly to the people. This article was not quite so popular with the people, yet it received a majority of 7,425, and is henceforward, a part of our constitution. There are some points and features of our new constitution which we should like to note for the readers of the GAZETTE, but time a l space will not permit, and we shall therefore pass to the

Remarkable Progress of Nebraska

during the last few years. The total vote cast for Governor in 1870, was 19,774; in 1873, 26,770; in 1874, 36, 019; and the highest vote on Regents in 1875, was,

Holmes R.	29,523
Olin D.	12,923
Total vote	42,446

which would seem to indicate that Nebraska has now a voting population of forty-two thousand four hundred and forty-six! Allowing a ratio of one voter to everyfive inhabitants, the population in 1870, was 98,870; in 1872, 133,850; in 1874, 180,095, and in 1875, or at the present time, our population is 212,230! A little arithmetical computation on the foregoing shows that during the first two years of this decade, increase in population was 35 per cent.; during the years next named the increase was 34 per cent.; and during the year last named the increase was 17 per cent.; and during the four years above named, or from 1870 to 1875, the increase in population somewhat exceeds 114 per cent! But it will be remembered that during the years '74 and '75, Nebraska was sorely scourged by the grasshoppers; so much so that many believed that our population would decrease rather than increase; but the contrary seems to be the case, as will appear on a comparison of the figures. From 1872 to 1875, the population increased 78,380, or about 60 per cent., and from 1874 to 1875 the increase was 42,145 or 17 per cent! At the same ratio of increase for the first five years taken above, as a basis of comparison, Nebraska will have a population in 1880 of nearly half a million, and in 1885, her population will be swelled to nearly a million people! And if Nebraska should ever contain the population per square mile that Pennsylvania contained in 1870, she will contain more than 4,000,000 inhabitants! And if the state should increase in the same ratio that she has during the last five years, before the year 1900 her population will exceed that of the "Old Keystone" to-day, or she will then have nearly 9,000,000 inhabitants.

Crops.

The wheat crop has not been all threshed, a large portion still remaining in the stack. The yield, as will appear by the figures, is not up to the standard by at least an average of 20 per cent. A large portion of the corn crop still remains in the field, the yield and quality of that part husked being fair. A large portion of the crop was late planted, and this part is generally unfit for cribbing. Good new corn is only worth about twenty cents per bushel. We had our second installment of winter on the 15th—slight fall of snow with sharp wind from the north.

B. S. R.

CINCINNATI LETTER.

Cincinnati and Some of Her Journalists.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30, 1875.

A New York journalist said to me the other day: "If ever I have occasion to permanently leave the City of New York I shall set up my ink-bottle in Cincinnati. It is the pleasantest city, with the exception of New York, in which I have ever been." And I scarcely wonder at the gentleman's selection when I think of the aesthetic air which seems to surround and which is breathed by the natives. A lady from Wisconsin, in speaking of Cincinnati, said to me: "We outside-barbarians take a peculiar interest in the development of your city, not from the fact of its rapid growth, but because it is cultivated and is energetically working to an elevated position of refinement in arts and music." Cincinnati has more public spirited men than any other city in the Union. They have a peculiar pride in the place of their adoption and frequently manifest it in a disposition to beautify their home by public gifts. But I did not intend to write particularly of Cincinnati, but of some Cincinnati journalists, and more especially those whose duty it is to gather local news. The average citizen who reads a newspaper knows but little, and cares perhaps less about those who make up the paper which he finds in his office or on his doorstep in the morning, and as the local reporters of the daily papers in this city are somewhat celebrated as interesting writers, I shall give a short sketch of one of them.

H. V. Redfield is not, strictly speaking, a Cincinnati journalist; he is the roving correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, receives a salary of $100 a week and writes one of the most interesting letters that ever been my fortune to read. He it was who first punctured the Northern Pacific Railroad bubble. In a series of articles, the subjects of which extended over the entire proposed road, he wrote of the insanity of profitable farming, and reasoned by analogy the failing of its paying the bondholders. I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Redfield at a camp of Southern Railroad engineers in Tennessee. He rode into the camp on a mule and embellished the circumstance with a very humorous light. He is a comparatively young gentleman, being, perhaps, twenty-eight years of age.

Murat Halstead, in the *Commercial*, is too well known to speak of. He makes an excellent paper, and occasionally has a fight with a local politician to add spice to the columns. The Local Editor of the *Comercial*, Mr. Edwin Henderson, has a "nose for news," the decrees of which he accurately follows, and is seldom led a astray. His "claim" as a generality is political rascality, and he works it to "pan out" well. He will bring up an array of figures covering a delinquent which will startle the culprit himself.

Ed. Betty is a small man with a blonde mustache almost as long as himself. He reports lectures and searches the Auditor's office for slight inaccuracies. In writing up the Chicago fire Betty damaged his reliability, from which he has scarcely recovered.

By far the most graphic of writers is Louis O'Shaugnessey, the city editor of the *Enquirer*. Occasionally he rises superior to himself and brings out an article which deserves a literary perpetuation. His description of a balloon trip was gorgeous. The *Enquirer* is a scurrilous sheet at best, and O'Shaugnessy should be on a better paper.

Ed. Miller, of the *Commercial*, seldom fails to contribute a semi-humorous article to every issue of his paper which is of a pleasant and interesting character.

Samuel P. Reed, of the *Gazette*, is the handsomest and most polished and gentlemanly journalist of this city. His articles are well written and command attention. He is one of the leading editorial writers for the *Gazette*.

T. A. H. Brown, also of the *Gazette*, the successor to H. P. Bayden in the managing editor's chair, is a young gentleman of twenty-three, but looks somewhat older. He came from Michigan University, accepted a subordinate position, but soon advanced. He made a reputation during the "Crusade" by his able articles from different points.

John Cockerill, the managing editor of the *Enquirer*, is peculiarly adapted for the position which he occupies upon this journal. "The boys" do not admire him particularly.

Longley, of the *Times*, writes but little. He is city editor. His subordinates are made to suffer—but when Longley dons the war paint and searches for scalps—two columns are the result every time.

Major Chamberlain, local editor of the *Gazette*, seeks to elevate his columns above the level of sensationalism, and generally succeeds.

The *Star* is scarcely worthy of mention as a journal. It pays for no telegrams and was once victimized by this imperative rule of its managers. A dealer in Dayton ordered a hundred copies by telegraph. They sent the telegram back because it was not prepaid. It is an evening paper, and clips almost entirely from the morning dailies. ANDERSON.

MY NEIGHBOR'S BABY.

Across in my neighbor's window,
With its drapings of satin and lace,
I see, 'neath its flowing ringlets,
A baby's innocent face.
His feet in crimson slippers,
Are tapping the polished glass,
And the crowd in the street looks upward
And nod and smile as they pass.

Just here in my cottage window,
Catching flies in the sun,
With a patched and faded aprou,
Stands my own little one.
His face is as pure and handsome
As the baby's over the way,
And he keeps my heart from breaking,
At my toiling every day.

Sometimes when the day is ended,
And I sit in the dusk to rest,
With the face of my sleeping darling
Hugged close to my lonely breast,
I pray that my neighbor's baby
May not catch heaven's roses all,
But that some may crown the forehead
Of my loved one as they fall.

And when I draw the stockings
From his little weary feet,
And kiss the rosy dimples
In his limbs so round and sweet,
I think of the dainty garments
Some little children wear
And that my God withholds them
From mine so pure and fair.

* * * * * *

May God forgive my envy—
I know not what I said;
My heart is crushed and troubled,
My neighbor's boy is dead!
I saw the little coffin
As they carried it out to-day—
A mother's heart is breaking
In the mansion over the way.

The light is fair in my window,
The flowers bloom at my door;
My boy is chasing the sunbeams
That dance on the cottage floor.
The roses of health are blooming
On my darling's cheek to-day,
But the baby is gone from the window
Of the mansion over the way.

The Presidental Question.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

HICKORY, WASHINGTON CO., PA. November 16, 1872.

The comments of the GAZETTE of the 6th inst., on the coming Presidental nomination, meets the approval of the people of this section. The minds of the people are fast turning towards Gen. Grant. They have confidence in his honesty, integrity and ability, as a Chief Magistrate. The third term claim, they have carefully considered and clearly see there is nothing in it. As to Gov. Hartranft, he has now been selected Governor of Pennsylvania; we need a good Governor, let him remain in that position. Then let the Republican party, heeding the voice of the people, nominate Grant—he can be triumphantly elected. Then confidence will be restored, and business revive. L.

AN Irish melody transplanted. German tenor warbles:

"I'll not leaf ze, sow lone von,
To bine on ze schtem!
Zins ze lofly are szchleecl ings,
Coh! schtowe a be fi dem!
Zos gaynity I schgadder
Zy leafs on the leet,
Vair iz made of ze karrten
Lie schentless and tet!"

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Ailsworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, A. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

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PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York.
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Philadelphia.
Printing Inks of every grade and color.
Clear Black News Ink for Hand and Power Presses.

SELF-INKING PRESSES.
DO YOUR OWN PRINTING
Champion Self-Inker, $14
Presses from $3.00 to $110. Office complete $5.00. 1000 cold. Send 6c. for splendid book of Cuts, Type, Cards, &c. with beautifully illustrated instructions for beginners. Also Self-Inker with iron stand, $25.
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

A SAFE LIGHT.
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD.
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DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

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Senior Member of the Firm of
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GEMS OF
ENGLISH SONG.
A perfect collection of Songs, with piano accompaniment, comprising over 75 of the choicest Songs, Ballads, Duets and Quartets known; selected with great care, and with especial regard to quality and popularity. 232 pages, full music size.
The *N. Y. Evening Mail* says: "A most extraordinary collection of really fine songs. * * * * One could hardly imagine so many veritable gems could be contained in a single volume."
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A new edition, comprising over 100 best Strauss Waltzes, etc., etc.
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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
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GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1875,
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
New and Seasonable Goods, all of the Popular Bargains of the Day.
New Black and Colored Alpacas.
New Black and Colored Cashmeres.
New Black and Colored Merinos.
Plain and Plaid Knickerbocker Cloth, &c., &c.
OPENED TO-DAY,
Hand Spun Silks,
At $1.75, worth $2.
BLACK CASHMERES
At 50c, 62c, 75c, 87c to $2.50.
Extra quality Black Cashmeres at $1, well worth $1.25.
BLACK ALPACAS
At 25c, 30c, 37½c, 44c and 50c, manufactured for our sales.
Colored Serges, Alpacas, Mohairs, Plaids, Tycoon Repps, Delaines, in small and neat patterns, &c., an excellent assortment.
SUITS
Of our own manufacture.
Cloaks and Jackets direct from Paris, at very low prices.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS!
All the novelties.
Cloaks, fur-lined, and Seal Skin Jackets. A good assortment, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal St.
BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
Prices never before so low with facilities for procuring bargains in Dry Goods unsurpassed in any house in America. We desire to call attention to some specialities we are offering:
At 6¼c, all the Best Makes and Styles of Prints.
At 10c, 500 pieces yard wide English Chintzes. Heat cloth and color goods; never before sold less than 20c.
At 22c, two cases Invisible Plaid Mohairs in all the new shades, that are now retailing at 37½c.
At 25c, Seal Brown Double-width Mohairs—very cheap.
At 20c, one lot Camel's Hair Plaids, reduced from 31c.
At 12½c to 20c, an infinite variety of Dress Goods comprising an assortment from which buyers will find no difficulty in making a selection.
At 25c to 37c, full line of Dress Goods in all departments, all at astonishingly low prices.
BLACK CASHMERES!
The popularity of our line of these goods is well attested by the fact that our sales of them have steadily increased since the season opened. They will well repay an examination.
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 25c, 31c, 37c and 44c, that will compare favorably with any Goods sold at 25 per cent. higher.
CLOAKS AND JACKETS
We manufacture these garments ourselves and can assure our customers that they can procure as stylish a garment as any New York made goods at a greatly reduced price, and with the certainty of a perfect fit.
We are receiving New Goods every day, our stock is always full

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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 2, 1875.

The home market continues quiet, with an improved demand for money, but an increased line of deposits. One or two banks speak of depositors checking quite closely, but as a rule there is no complaint of lack of funds. One of our iron firms that had failed paid, yesterday, an additional dividend to creditors of 12 per cent., —making 40 in all. There is little or no New York exchange,—our sales of iron eastward amounting to very little.

A new currency project is proposed by the Chicago *Tribune* to the effect that the holders of greenbacks be entitled, upon the presentation of them to the Treasury Department, to receive in exchange 4 per cent. or 3.65 gold bonds of the denomination of $50 or $100, or any multiple of $100, which are to have thirty years to run, to be made legal-tender in payment of all debts and contracts made before July 4, 1876, and after that date the legal-tender shall be coin. This is simply a proposition to fund the greenbacks in gold-bearing bonds, and to withdraw them entirely from use. It would be worse than any form of contraction yet proposed, since it inflicts all the evils of a sudden and forced change from the currency basis without making any provision for resumption. It is an apt illustration of the limited amount of actual knowledge of the principles of finance that falls to the lot of many of the currency doctors at the present time. The legal-tender law as it stands is preferable to a legal-tender in any form of interest-bearing paper. No other change ought for a moment to be entertained than that of absolute, pure and unadulterated resumption, and until we are fully prepared for that we had better not bother about it. Above all, the people should see to it that no more gigantic speculations or jobs are concocted under the specious disguise of plans for the reformation of the currency. No legal-tender should be tolerated that has anything to do with interest-bearing paper, for if such a thing once gets fastened upon us, its grasp will be like that of the Old Man of the Sea, and it will be a hard matter to shake off than the greenbacks.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115	5-20's 1865—coupon	122¾
5-20's, 1865, coup	122¾	Do. do. 1865, new	122¾
" 1864	122¾	Currency 6's	122
" 1865,	116½	New 5 per cents	116½
" 1867	116½	10-40's—coupon	117¾
5-20's 1867	122¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	17½
Erie	14⅜	Pittsburg & Ft. W.	88
L. S.	93½	Toledo & Wabash	38½
C. & I. C.	4⅜	Harlem	123
St. Paul	35⅜	Adams Express	101
Do. Pref	65¾	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	89⅜	U. S. Express	53½
Do. Consrs	88⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	81
North Western Com	28⅜	Quick-silver	17¾
Do. Pref	83¾	Fort Wayne	98
Rock Island	105	Cantons	23½
Cleve. & Pitts	88½	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	41⅜	Iron Mountain	14
Western Union Tel.	75⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	51	Cen. Trans (B)	46½
Reading (S)	55½	Empire Do. (B)	50
N. Penn. Com (S)	17	Do. Pref. (B)	60
Oil Creek (S)	10⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	73½
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, December 1, 1875.

Money was more active at 6@7 per cent., with exceptions at gold interest; prime mercantile paper 6@7. The customs receipts were $225,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,459,000. The clearings were not made public. Sterling was quiet at 483¾@487¼. Gold opened at 115¼, and closed at 115, the two extremes of the day having been 115¼ and 114¾. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 3, 2¼, 1, 1¼ and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were fairly active this afternoon. Michigan Central 7s fell off to 100¾, Northwest coupon gold bonds to 82¾ ex-interest, do firsts to 100¾, and Union Pacific land grants to 109¾. State bonds were steady, except Tennessee, which are lower.

The stock market has been somewhat irregular and lower than yesterday. The largest transactions were in Lake Shore, which declined from 60¾ to 59¾. Michigan Central opened at 58, advanced to 59¼, and later reacted to 58¾. Union Pacific opened at 81¼, fell off to 80¾, and recovered to 81. New York Central declined from 105¾ to 104¾. New Jersey Central from 104¾ to 104. Pacific Mail from 41¾ to 41¼, and Western Union from 75¾ to 75¼. The changes in Northwest, St. Paul, Ohios and Erie were ¼ to ⅜ per cent. At the second call the market was weak, and at the close lower and unsettled. Lake Shore declined to 59¾, Michigan Central to 57¾, Western Union to 74¼, Erie to 15¼, Union Pacific to 80, Ohios to 17¼, and Panama to 126½. Pacific Mail rallied from 41¼ to 41¾, and New Jersey Central from 104 to 104¾. The other changes were slight. The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 175,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Delaware Lackawanna & Western Union, 8,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Union Pacific, and 14,000 Michigan Central.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123½; 5-20s of '65, 116½; do new, 120½; do of '67, 122½; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 117½; do coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 124, ex. int.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46; do new, 44½; Virginia, new, 38; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 74¾; Pacific Mail, 41¾; Adams Express, 102; Fargo Express, 82; American Express, 60; United States Express, 50; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 132½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 58; Union Pacific, 79½; Lake Shore, 58½; Illinois Central, 94; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwest common, 38½; do preferred, 53½; New Jersey Central, 104½; Rock Island, 105; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 69½; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 30½; Chicago & Alton, 97; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 17½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 105.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1.—Ophir, 52½; Mexican, 30½; Gould & Curry, 21½; Best & Belcher, 59; Savage, 57½; Chollar, 61; Crown Point, 30½; Yellow Jacket, 82½; Imperial, 8½; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 17½; Belcher, 27½; Confidence, 19; Con. Virginia, 866; Sierra Nevada, 17½; California, 69½; Exchequer, 14; Seg. Belcher, 86; Overman, 83½; Justice, 43½; Caledonia, 17.

LONDON, December 1 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. Consols: money 94 9-16, ex interest; account 94 11-16, ex interest; 8-20s of '65, 108½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 29.

PARIS, December 1.—Rentes 65f 95c.

FRANKFORT, December 1.—U. S. new 5s, 104.

St. Louis Iron Market.

PIG IRON.—Charcoal, Missouri No. 1 Foundry, $25; 2 do, $24; white and mottled, $23,50; stone coal, Missouri No. 1 Foundry, $26@27; 2 Foundry, $24@25, mill, $23@24; other brands: Tennessee charcoal, No. 1 Foundry, $24@25; Alabama charcoal, No. 1 Foundry, $24@25; Scotch, according to brand, 36@38; Massilion, 33@34; Hanging Rock, 25@ 27; cold-blast charcoal, Missouri, $25; Tennessee, $35, Kentucky, $31@37; Alabama and Georgia, $33@35; Missouri charcoal, blooms, $60.

IRON ORE.—Iron Mountain, $6; Meramec, $5@50.

RAILS.—Wheeling and Bellefille, $3,10a 3,20.

Oswego

OSWEGO, December 1.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,40; extra white Michigan $1,85. Corn quiet at 71½a72c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1875.

Business continues quiet, as it usually is at this particular time, and no immediate improvement is expected. The crop movements continue satisfactory, the marketing of cotton and cereals being on an extensive scale. The receipts of flour and grain at the lake and river ports of the west for the week ending Nov. 20, the latest week officially reported, were large, and although not quite up to the previous week, were in excess of the corresponding week last year. The active marketing of the wheat crop is reflected in the large and increasing earnings of the roads in the West and Northwest. The shipments of corn will be larger later in the season, and this movement will tend to increase railway traffic.

APPLES—Continue in fair jobbing demand, and with diminished receipts, the market is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted, $3@4 per barrel for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c per gallon.

BEANS—Market continues very dull —river navies offering to the trade at $1,50 per bu.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 28a30c, with a continued steady demand; low grade very dull.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per bbl.

CIDER—Is quoted at 18a20c per gallon; no charge for packages.

CHEESE—The market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 13a13¾ cents for August, and 13¾a14c for September make. New York Goshen, 14½c.

EGGS—There is a very fair demand, but no change in prices. Fresh quoted at 28a 29c, and pickled, 23a26c.

FLOUR—Is quiet, but unchanged. New winter wheat flour, $6,25a$6,75; old ditto, $7,00a7,25; Spring wheat flour, $6,00a6,50; the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,50. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—Coffee has, as we previously noted, taken an upward turn, and a still further appreciation in values is now reported, with a confidence exhibited on the part of the importers which caused them in New York and Baltimore yesterday and today to reject all bids, unless their own views were met. The decline in November was attributable to reports from Brazil that the crop was a full one, and that the short crop theory was a bull movement. It now turns out that the daily receipts at Rio de Janeiro from the interior are largely decreased, and that a firmer market is shown at a sharp advance, hence the upward movement in this country at the moment, because of the renewal of the short crop theory. We have news by the wire to-day from the east, from the most responsible mercantile sources, that Rio Coffee will not stop at the present point, but will go much higher, and that all other descriptions will be in full sympathy. We reduced our quotations on Roasted Coffee on Tuesday; in consequence of the stiffening up of the raw article it has been put back to the old price again. A number of roasters, we understand, refused to make the reduction at the time, and the subsequent course of the market has justified them in so doing.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	12¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	23
Prime Rio	24@25	R. Rio, loose	23½
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	49
Old Gov. Java	34		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	70	N.O. strictly prime	68
N.O. prime	65	Demarara	60@68

RICE.

Carolina 8¾ Rangoon 7¾

GRAIN—The grain trade continues very dull, and we do not look for any improvement until next month, as both retailers and consumers will buy very sparingly in view of this being the last month in the year. Wheat is unchanged; sales to prime new red, $1,20a1,30; ditto white, $1,30a1,40; old red, $1,40a1,45. The Oat market is reported steady at 37a38c for Penna. and Ohio mixed, and 40a41c for white. Old Shelled Corn quoted at 65a67½, free in elevator; old Ear Corn, 66a68; on track; new ear, 45a 50c., according to quality. Rye quiet and nominal at 80a85 cents. Barley ranging all the way from $1a1,25.

HAY—Baled is steady, but quiet and unchanged; upland prairie, $13a14; timothy, $18a20.

ONIONS—Continue very dull; selling at $1,50a2,00 per bbl. in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—There is only a moderate trade in this branch of business; we are now just between the old and new crop, and usually trade is quiet during the time in question; prices easy but unchanged.

Hams, sugar cured	15	Lard, Prime	
per lb	16	tierces, per lb	
Shoulders	12½	Do. in bbls	14
B'kfast Bacon, S. C.	15½	Lard, Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	mer use, in tierces	
Beef Tongues, S. C.	15	Do. in ½ bbls	
per doz	—	Do. in ½ bbls	
Mess Shoulders	10½	Do. 2 lb caddies	16½
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	16½
Short Rib do	18½	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	18½	Do. 10 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22.50	Ham Sausage	10
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Carbon Oil	—
Lard Oil	—	Coal Oil	—

POTATOES—Some of the recent receipts were more or less frosted, and the market is dull in consequence. Prime sound Peach Blows, quotable at 40a42; per bushel on track; Peerless and Early Rose, 35a36c. Reds, 30a32c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens: 45a55c per pair; dressed, 12a13c per pound; do. Ducks, 13a14; do. Turkeys, 15a16c.

RAGS—Good Unmixed, 2½a3c.

SEEDS—Nothing doing.

TALLOW—City Rendered, 9¾a10c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts of live stock at these yards during the week ending at noon to-day, and, in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the preceding week:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	304 cars.	331 cars.
Hogs	183 "	163 "
Sheep	48 "	85 "
Total	535 "	579 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The run in the aggregate shows a falling off of 27 cars, as compared with the preceding week; of yard cattle, however, there was an increase of five cars, the discrepancy being in through consignments. The arrivals were 159 cars of through and 145 cars of local, against 193 cars of through and 138 cars of local the preceding week. Sales 1,928 head, against 2,027. The general position of the market has not varied much since the date of our last report; there was possibly a little stronger feeling for prime stock, under the influence of the encouraging advices from the east, especially from New York, but no quotable improvement in prices; it is certain common and medium were no better, as the supply of these was fully equal to the demand. Little if any stockers, weighing from 700 to 800 lbs, for which there was an active demand during October and the greater part of November, are commencing to drag, as is nearly always the case at this particular time, but good feeders, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100, continue to sell readily and at full prices.

Thus far this week but very few really prime beeves have changed hands, and there are but very few of this character on sale; we have no hesitation in reporting, however, that they would sell without any difficulty at former rates, but holders are trying to obtain more. There is more inquiry on New York account, that is of strictly prime stock, than there has been for some time past, and this, in connection with a very meagre supply, has stiffened up the market. The outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that cattle of this character in question are destined to hold their own during the balance of the week, and we should not be surprised if a slight advance was obtained. Of common and medium cattle, however, the situation is entirely different.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 1,400a1,500 steers	$5,25a5,50
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,25a5,75
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4,50a5,00
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,50
Common 900a1,000 steers	3,50a4,00
Stockers and Feeders	3,00a3,00
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,50a3,50
Texas	3,00a4,50

SHEEP.

On Monday the run was fair, and with very light demand, there was not enough done to develop the spirit of the market. On Tuesday the receipts were again light, but trade opened slowly and dragged all the way through for common stock while the best sheep changed hands at about last week's prices. To-day (Wednesday) the offerings were again meagre, but with no improvement in the demand, business was sluggish, although as we close our report, there are but few remaining unsold. Following may be regard as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 100a110 lbs	$5,20a5,40
Prime, 90a95 lbs	4,75a5,00
Good, 80a85 lbs	4,25a4,50
Fair, 75a80 lbs	3,75a4,00
Common, 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,50
Indianas, according to quality	3,50a5,25

HOGS.

While the run during the past week was a light one, trade has been slow and to sellers unsatisfactory, with but little change in prices; indeed, the fluctuations for two weeks have been slight. The feeling yesterday and to-day was offish, and the impression appears to be gaining ground that a decline is more likely to occur than an advance in the immediate future. Our latest advices from Chicago, at this writing, are of an offish character; prices dropped 15a20c per cwt. there yesterday, and the decline there, as a matter of course, had its influence here.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs	7,50a7,75
Yorkers	7,00a7,20
Rough mixed stock	6,00a6,50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of drafts and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1875.

There is no improvement to note in the Petroleum outlook, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, and unless there is a change soon for the better, a general suspension is inevitable. There is no demand for Refined deserving of the name, notwithstanding prices are down considerably below the cost of production; no refiner, we have it from good authority, can pay current rates for the raw article and sell the product without losing money. Crude was quoted steady to-day at $1,58 3-4 per barrel for immediate shipment; $1,30 for fresh United certificates, and $1,28 3-4 for old; barge oil, delivered here, $1,67½a 1,70. Sales of 5,000 bbls for Parkersburg at $1,59 at Parker. Refined dull and nominal at 11⅝c delivered in Philadelphia and 12¼c in New York; on cars here, 9c.

Oil Barrels dull and nominal at $1,15 for countries, and $1,25 for city make.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Geo. M. Robinson	Blys o w	163
W. T. Baum	Loomis o w	149
Total		312

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O. W	Geo. Pohl	450
King & G	Geo. Pohl	650
John Speer	Geo. Pohl	156
Citizens Oil Co	Geo. Pohl	550
Logan & Co	Geo. Pohl	150
D. P. Reighard	J. S. Davis	150
J. T. Stockdale	J. S. Davis	100
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co	500
Total		2,056

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 1, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,06½; No. 2 $1,03¾ spot; $1,03¾a1,03¾ seller December; $1,04¾ seller January; No. 3 88a87c; rejected 73½c. Corn dull; No. 2 47¼c spot; 46¾c bid seller December; 44¾a44¾c seller January. Rye steady; 86c spot; 85½c seller December. Oats dull and nominal; 30¾c bid. Rye quiet and firm; 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and market firm; $19,40 spot; $19,20 seller February. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $12,30 spot; $12,25a12,27½ seller year; $19,40 seller February. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; 7¾a10¼c 10½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; $1,11.

On Call Board to-day wheat was steady and higher; $1,03¾ December; $1,04¾a 1,04⅝ January. Corn steady; 46½ December; 44½c January. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and lower; $19,25 cash; $12,80a 17,50 year; $20a25 January. Lard dull and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Flour: receipts 17,000 barrels; opened quiet and heavy; closed a little more steady; better export demand; superfine western and State $4,75a5,00; common to good $5a5,50; good to choice $5,55a6,00; white wheat extra $6,10a 8,00; extra Ohio $5a7,50; St. Louis $5,50a 9,00. Rye flour quiet at $4,25a5,35. Corn meal steady at $3,25a3,65. Wheat closed rather more steady; receipts 181,000 bushels; rejected spring, good, $1,07; ungraded do $1,07a1,30; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,24a1,25; No. 3 $1,14; No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota $1,36a1,38, No. 3 Milwaukee $1,18a1,19; extra white Michigan $1,50. Rye dull at 87a90c. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn lower; closing steady; receipts 97,000 bushels; western mixed stand 72a73c, do sail 73a74c. Oats steady; receipts 78,000 bushels; western mixed and State 40a48c, white western State 46a52c. Hay firm at 70c. Hops quiet; eastern and western 10a15c. Coffee quiet at 18¾a21¾c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 8¾a 9¼c; prime 9¾c. Molasses firmer; New Orleans 55c. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; refined 12¼c; crude 6¾c. Rosin quiet at 70a80c. Turpentine 36½c. Eggs steady; western 28a28c. Leather firm; California 23¾a27c. Wool firm; pulled 30a40c; washed 15a32c. Pork steady at $22,50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; western long clear 11c; city do 12c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12¾a12 13-32c. Butter; western Corn quoted at 65a67½, free in elevator; old Ear Corn, 66a68; on track; new ear, 45a 50c., according to quality. Rye quiet and nominal at 80a85 cents. Barley ranging all the way from $1a1,25.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—Sugar steady; common to good common 5¾a6¾c; fair to fully fair 6¾a7c; prime 7¼a7½c; yellow clarified 8¾c. Molasses quiet; centrifugal 25a33c; common 30a35c; fair 40a42c; prime 46c; strictly prime 47a48c; choice 50a51c. Flour dull; superfine $4,25; double $4,50; treble $4,75a5,50; choice and family $5,75a6,50. Corn meal quiet at $2,70. Corn in good demand at 56a60c. Oats active; St. Louis 43a45c; Galena 50c. Bran quiet at $1. Hay dull; prime $23. Pork firm; new mess $22,50a23. Dry salt meats dull at 8½a 11¾a12c. Bacon dull at 11½c, 13¾a14c. Hams scarce; choice sugar-cured 17a17½c; inferior dull at 15a16c. Lard dull; tierces packers 13¾c; refined 13¾c; kegs 14¾c. Whisky quiet; finished $1,14a1,15. Coffee active and firm; ordinary to prime 18¾ a21c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1,35a1,38. Corn quiet; western mixed old 72½c bid; new 68c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye nominally 80a85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork: new $22,50. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 10¾a11¾c. Bacon: shoulders 11c; clear rib 14a14¼c. Hams 15¾a 16c. Lard 14c. Butter: western extra 29a 30c; firsts 25a27c. Coffee strong; Rio in cargoes 18¾a21¼c; jobbing 19a22¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,16½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—Cotton dull at 12c. Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm; red $1,15a1,35. Corn dull; old 58a60c; new 48a50c. Oats dull at 30a33c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 77a78c. Pork dull at $22,50. Lard dull; steam $12,40a12,50 per; $12,62½a 12,75 seller January. Bacon and bulk meats firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,11.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 1.—Refined petroleum 11¾a11¾d.

ANTWERP, December 1.—Refined petroleum 28¾f.

LIVERPOOL, December 1.—Cotton steady; middling upland 6¾d; Orleans 6¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 6,000 bales American. Lard 57½s.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26; extra $1,36; amber Michigan seller December $1,18; seller January $1,20; seller February $1,22½. Corn dull; high mixed 56c; new 48½c; seller the year 48c; low mixed new 46c; yellow new 50c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 1.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,10½; hard $1,15; No. 2 $1,05¾. Corn quiet and firm, No. 2 spot 36c. Oats dull; No. 2 30¼a30¾c. Barley a shade firmer, more active; No. 2 spring cash and seller December and January 77c; No. 3 62c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1 71½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.—Cotton and flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,47¾. Corn dull at 42¼a42½c. Oats firm at 33c. Rye quiet at 67c. Pork dull at $20,25a 20,75. Bulk meats firm at 7¼, 9¾a12¾c. Bacon quiet at 7¾, 10¼a10¾c. Lard dull at 12a12¼c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 1.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; No. 2 48a50c. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $22. Bacon steady at 8, 8¾, 10¾a 10¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 1.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats: 7⅞, 8¾, 11, 10¾a 11c. Lard dull at 14a14¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,12.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet at 80a80¾c for western mixed and yellow old; 75a78c for new. Oats dull; mixed and white 47a55c; regular 42a45c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 1. — Petroleum firm and lower; quote: S. W. 110 test 9¾c; P. W. 150 test 10¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Beeves: receipts 1,580 head, including common to good native steers and ordinary to fair Texas and Cherokee cattle; market firmer and better than on Monday, with an advance of fully ¼c; Texans 9a9½c; natives 9¼a12½c, with no prime lots shown. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,000 head in two days; demand fair; market closed firm, buoyant at an advance of ¼c; common to extra sheep 4¼ to 7c; common to extra lambs 5¾a7¾c. Swine: receipts for yesterday and to-day 6,650, with 3 cars fair corn fed Ohio solid alive 7½c; dressed quiet and steady at 9¾a 9¾c.

BUFFALO, December 1.—Cattle: receipts 1,258 head; total for week 6,922 head; market opened dull and slow; few good lots of shipping cattle offering; few buyers at present for that class, and good cattle in the arrivals through consignments; sales 800 Illinois steers weighing 932a1,175a1,184a1,267 at 328 lbs $4,50a5, 121-2a5,35a5,65a5,75; Indiana steers weighing 1,398 to 1,406 lbs at $5,10 a5,60; Ohio steers weighing 1,167a1,350 to 1,476 lbs at $5,00a5,85a6,50; cows and heifers $3,75a4,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,400 head; total for week 13,200 head; market opened slow; attendance of buyers was slim; prices weaker for western sheep; Indiana sheep, 86 lbs, $4,50; 70 lbs, $4; Ohio sheep, 84 lbs, $4, 95 lbs, $5; Michigan sheep, 84 lbs, $4,85. Hogs: receipts 3,900 head; total for week 18,600 head; market fairly active; Yorkers $7,10a7,20; demand for heavy hogs fair; no good lots offering; a few loads medium to fair quality sold at $7,25a7,35.

CHICAGO, December 1.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market dull; no good to extra cattle on sale; sales to Pittsburgh buyers of common to fair cows and light steers at $2,70a4,87½; sales of medium and good shippers at $4,12 1-2a5,30; market closed quiet and weak; shipments 1,000 head. Hogs: receipts 30,000 head; market dull and 10c lower, and weak, with a downward tendency; packing $6,75a7; choice smooth to extra Philadelphia $7,10a7,50; market closed quiet; shipments 5,000 head. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; good demand and prices firm and steady; sales 3¾a4¼c; shipments 400 head.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—The cattle market during the week was tolerably active, and the prices were a shade higher; very best 6½a6¾c; first quality 5¾a6¼c; medium or good fair quality 4¾a4¾c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3a4¼c; most sales at 4¼a5 1-4c; receipts 2,623 head; sales 1,883 head. Hogs fairly active at unchanged rates; range 8¾a10c; receipts of 6,599 head. Sheep dull and prices a shade lower; range 4a5 1-4c; receipts 1,600 head.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $6,50a6,62½; packing $6,62½a7,25; extra $7,40a7,45. Cattle firm; good to choice native steers $5a5,25; medium to fair $3,50 a4,75; good to choice Texans $3,60a4,20.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—Hogs steady; common $6,60a7; fair to good packing $7,15 a7,40; choice heavy $7,42a7,50; large number unsold.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Cotton irregular at 13 1-16a13 5-16c; futures closed quiet; December 13 1-16c; January 13¾a13 5-32c; February 13 5-16a13 11-32c; March 13¾a13 17-32c; April 13 25-32a13⅞c; May 13 29-32c; June 14 1-16a14 3-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—Cotton quiet; sales of 4,450 bales; movement checked by rainy weather; prices somewhat easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 10½a11c; low middling to strict low middling 11¾a12c; middling to strict middling 12¾a12¾c; good middling to middling fair 13a13c; receipts, net, 3,484; gross, 5,334; exports continent 4,542; coastwise 2,583; stock 180,759.

Wool.

BOSTON, December 1.—Domestic continues in good demand. The market sustains full prices for all kinds, with a confident feeling on the part of holders, the stock on hand being moderate for the season. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 46a48c; medium and XXX grades 48a50c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42a48c for X and medium combing; delaine fleeces 48a56c for washed; 49c for unwashed; super and X pulled 35a36c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The market generally was quiet, but brown sheetings were in better demand, and Atlantic H was advanced ¼c by the agent. Bleached shirtings are dull. Cotton flannels are in steady demand. Plaid prints and robes are in fair request, but fancy prints moved slowly. Woolen goods are in lightdemand. Cardigan jackets, nubias and fancy knit woolens are more active.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—10 tcs Aboulodt, R. Owens & Co; 160 bbls flour, S. Lindsay, Jr. & Co; 13 bbls molasses, B. H. Voskamp; 21 sks oats, W. McKee; 1 shatter machine, 1 ball patcheta, McNish & B; 1 box boots, Stahl & Medj; 1 car b hay, 1 do hay, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 3 bales cotton, Birmingham W. & Co; 9 bags feathers, R. Dickey & Co; 2 plow points, J. C. Bidwell; 1 car c plank, J. C. Patterson & Co; 9 bbls soda'ash, Dewey Bros; 12 do, Curry & M; 5 cases glycerine, John Porterfield & Co; 16 pkgs tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 1 car staves and heading, F. Rober; 10 bbls hominy, W. Cooper & Co; 4 do d apples, J. do dewy, Luebbe & Bro; 1 do eggs, 1 keg butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 16 sks potatoes, G. Richardson; 5 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 450 sacks meal, Roberts & S.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—90 sks onions, E. Fox & Co; 9 kegs barley, 10 bxs china, Luebbe Bros; 1 box butter, Head C. & Co; 8 bbls eggs, Henry Rea Jr; 11 em boxes, C. L. Fiaccus; 1 car wheels, A. V. R. R. Co; 36 c chairs, 6 c rockers, J. A. Russell; 12 pat chairs, T. W. Myers & Co; 4 tubs butter, Rev. M. Passavant; 1 bbl apples, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 2 bxs sunds, T. M. Jenkins; 1 box brass, Great Western Co; 3 tubs butter, 1 box eggs, 4 bbls beans, Voigt M. & Co; 5 do vinegar, J. A. Renshaw & Co; 3 bxs blankets, Peoples Mfg. Co; 7 pkgs eggs, Head, C. & Co; 25 bbls beans, P. Duff & Son; 10 do, 1 firkin butter, H. Rea Jr; 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg c nuts, 4 tubs butter, Voigt M. & Co; 5 bbls do, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 lounge, H. Berger; 5 cks b glass, S. McKee & Co; 1 car lumber, Aubray & Sou; 2 boxes h wave, Lyle, B. & McC; 1 plow casting, J. C. Bidwell; 2 bxs candles, B. A. Burket; 1 do, E. Rubbey; 100 bxs cheese, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 bxs h ware, W. S. Bryson; 2 cases candy, L. T. Yoder; 16 bxs g ware, Excelsior Glass Co; 2 bbls b ale, T. D. Marcray; 100 bxs cheese, Haworth & Co; 1 piano S. Hamilton; 2 bags rags, W. Mooney & Co; 48 do, McElroy & Co; 2 bxs paint, Paine A. & T; 5 tres bellies, 20 do shoulders, 8 bbls do, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 box c goods, A. D. McKee; 1 box notions, 1 pkg mdse, Pgh Toy Co; 1 sack coffee, Arbuckles & Co; 59 sks c meal, 1 box raisins, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 4 sks potatoes, 1 sack cabbages, 1 keg kraut, A. H. Rowland.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—68 cars coal, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 30 do, Armstrong D. & do; 24 do, Sable Coal Co; 12 do stone, Lacy Furnace; 8 do, Shoenberger Co; 11 do stone, Isabella Fur. Co; 1 do

HOME NEWS.

A Waif.

Last evening a three weeks' old infant was found wrapped up in an old dress lying on the steps in front of the residence of Mr. Wills, on Saw Mill alley, near Chestnut street, Allegheny. It was taken charge of by the family, but will probably be given to the Poor Directors to-day.

False Astrm.

An alarm of fire was sounded from box 42, corner of Sandusky street and North alley, Allegheny, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by some person, who saw some smoke issuing from under a roof, and thinking it was on fire, but such was not the case. There was no fire. Chief Crow desires that people would be very careful before sounding an alarm, and not sound it unless there is something more than a chimney on fire.

A Valuable Accession.

We are pleased to record the fact that H. A. Miller, Esq., a prominent member of the Franklin Bar, has concluded to locate in this community, and has opened an office at 136 Fifth avenue. Though a young man, Mr. Miller has achieved a reputation in the district from whence he comes, surpassing that of many of the oldest practitioners. Possessing rare intellectual, educational and legal abilities, and being withal a close student, a front rank in his profession awaits him, and those having business to entrust to his care are assured of genuine capability and honesty.

A Portrait.

There may be seen at the rooms of Pickersgill, Lyon & Co., Wood street, for a few days, an admirable portrait of Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, in Episcopal vestments. The work is by C. F. Tuttle, a young artist who has spent some time in Europe in the study of his art, and is spending in this city an interval of engagements elsewhere, and is therefore ready to execute other orders to a limited extent. His Bishop Kerfoot is an once an excellent painting and good likeness. The intellectual and also the benign character of the subject is secured. This portrait or duplicates of it should adorn the chancels or the vestry-rooms of the churches in the city. Who will see to it that this be done?

The Death of Capt. Carr.

Mention has been made in our columns of the sad death of Capt. Wilson Carr, of this city, who accidentely shot himself, near Baltimore, on Sunday last. The deceased was a bright and promising young man, who had many friends here, and whose death is sincerely mourned.

The remains will be brought home for interment. They will arrive here on Friday, and as the deceased had been in a measure connected with the 13th regt., it is proposed to pay some tribute to his memory. A meeting of the late Press Committee, of which he was a member, has been called for this afternoon, at four o'clock, at No. 121 Fourth avenue, to consider and recommend such action with reference to his death, and make arrangments for the funeral.

The O'Dwyer-McKee Case.

Yesterday forenoon the jury in the O'Dwyer-McKee suit met in room No. 2 of the Common Pleas Court No. 1. After being duly and solemnly sworn in by Sheriff Hare, they proceeded to the work of ascertaining the amount of damages due the great Primo-Tenor O'Dwyer, for having his voice likened unto the bellowing of a cow. Quite a number of spectators were present, drawn by the great fame of the parties interested. After considerable speechifying, an adjournment was had for one week.

So far, so good; but there is something behind the scenes. The very worthy gentlemen who have charge of the business are beginning to feel that perhaps after all the biters have got bitten. The two principals have lost all interest in the case, and their enmity has become a thing of the past; hence, a great portion of the spice is lost. But worse still, it is held by the gentlemen whose privilege it is to wear the ermine, and a number of the oldest and best lawyers of the bar, that the gentlemen who yesterday took a recognizance to render a just and true verdict in the case, are morally and legally bound to do so. Perhaps before they are through with it, the joke may prove to be a rather serious affair.

GOLDEN'S CHARGES.

The Complaints Against Chief Ross Laid Before the Police Committee.

The Allegheny Police Committee held their regular meeting last evening and approved the monthly pay roll, amounting to $3,872.32.

The complaints made against Chief Ross, by Mr. Golden, were then taken up by the committee. Some weeks ago a disturbance occurred in the Mayor's office, during which a man named David Hall struck Mr. Golden several times in the face. It is stated that Chief Ross was present at the time, but did not interfere or arrest any of the parties.

The matter was discussed at some length, when it was agreed to take no action, as the Mayor was not present, and the committee was also of the opinion that Mr Golden should make his complaints before the Mayor, by whom they should be laid before the committee.

Adjourned.

POLICE BUSINESS.

November Reports of the Mayor's Clerks of Both Cities.

The report of Major Will M. Hartzell, Clerk to the Mayor, shows that during the month of November there were 792 arrests in this city, of which 359 were for drunkenness, 371 for disorderly conduct, 56 for vagrancy, 26 for suspicious persons, and 27 for violation of ordinances. Six hundred and fifteen were disposed of by the Mayor at the Central Police Station, 69 by Deputy Mayor Martin, 53 by Deputy Mayor Shaffer, 38 by Deputy Mayor King, and 37 by Deputy Mayor Lowry. Two hundred and ninety four paid fines, 237 were sent to jail, 5 to the house of the Good Shepherd, 10 were held for Court, 155 were discharged, and 1 was sent to the hospital. The cash received at the Mayor's office amounted to $1,724.65, by Deputy Mayor Martin to $120, by Deputy Mayor Shaffer to $159.40, by Deputy Mayor King to $157.45, by Deputy Mayor Hoerr to $137.-95, and by Deputy Mayor Lowry to $176.75, making a total of $2,475.60.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.

The Proposed New Building for the Hope Fire Engine Company, Allegheny.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Geo. Cochran presiding.

Mr. Wilson was appointed a committee to purchase a safe for $75, to be placed in the City Assessor's office.

The committee appointed to examine and ascertain where a suitable lot could be obtained in the First ward on which to erect an engine house, reported in favor of placing the engine house on the ground owned by the city on Martin street, in the rear of the Armory building.

On motion of Mr. Burton it was agreed to ask Councils for authority to grade that lot for the erection of an engine house.

Messrs. Burton and Wilson were appointed a sub-committee to purchase two chairs for the use of the Presidents of Councils.

Messrs. Wilson, Burton and Cochran were appointed a sub-committee to have the necessary plans prepared for the engine house.

Adjourned.

CITY PROPERTY.

Business Transacted by the Committee Last Night.

A meeting of the Committee on City Property was held last night in Clerk Morrow's office. Mr. Hunter presided. Bills aggregating $182.31 were approved and ordered to be paid. The sub-committee on Municipal Hall was instructed to advertise for the construction of paper cases for the office of the City Clerk; also to examine and report what repairs the furniture in the Mayor's office needs. The October pay roll of the watchman at the Point, footing up $90, was approved. The clerk read a communication from the Fire Commission returning to the committee, with a negative recommendation, the ordinance providing for the location of a fire engine in the Eighteenth ward. The communication was received, and the bill was ordered to be transmitted to Councils with a negative recommendation. The Committee on Central Station House was directed to have the bedding, which is in a filthy condition, cleaned and disinfected and turned over to the Police Committee. The pay roll of the employes of City Hall, amounting to $370, for November, was ordered to be cashed.

Adjourned.

FIRE ON TROY HILL.

A Lively Run for the Firemen—A $900 Conflagration.

Last evening a few minutes before nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 67, which is located at the corner of Lowrie and Forest streets. It was caused by the discovery of fire in a two story frame stable owned by Louis Universach, in what is known as Hemlock town. The fire would undoubtedly have been a very extensive one were it not for the promptitude with which the the Allegeny Hose Company were upon the ground, as the other companies were delayed some time by the long run up the Troy Hill road. The several hose carriages were soon upon the ground, but it was not possible to get all the engines up, so the Grant engine horses were attached to the Columbia engine, and with the four horses that engine was taken up. The Grant and Friendship engines remained at the foot of the hill. The stable was entirely consumed, with its contents, a horse valued at $200, and a buggy and a wagon, with a lot of hay. The houses in the neighborhood were badly scorched.

The loss is estimated at $900. There was $550 insurance in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company on the stable. The origin of the fire is unknown, but Mr. Universacht thinks it might have been accidentally set on fire while the horses were being fed, which was about seven o'clock.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them. Sold by all grocers.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

J. Emery Baker, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Injunction granted on Samuel Dixon.

Wm. S. Colwell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order for examination on the 18th inst., before Register Harper was made.

Albert Brown and George W. Heckert, bankrupts, Lawrence county. Similar petition presented and referred to Register Shafer for a hearing on the 29 inst.

Charles Wolter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Similar petition presented, and referred to Register Harper, for an examination on the 16 inst.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Hearing on the rule on Matthias Bulz, to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling the property of Wm. McKnight, was extended to the 3d inst.

Powell, Gregg & Co., bankrupts, Washington county. Hearing on the motion for an injunction against John Paxton & Co., et al., was adjourned to the 2d inst.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

In the case of Elizabeth Campbell, administratrix of the estate of James Campbell, deceased vs. George Rolshouse, commenced Tuesday, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for defendant.

Patrick Barrett et ux. vs. Francis Dunn, commenced Tuesday. Action for slander. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000.

Gebhart Mauch vs. Warner Krewzkamp, commenced on Monday four cases together). Verdict for plaintiff for $473.80.

Thomas Robertson vs. Elizabeth Smith and D. S. McKnight. Action in *replevin*. On trial.

F. E. Goodell, manager vs. W. J. McGimpsey. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely, and the Prothonotary directed to pay out the fund in Court in accordance with said report.

The Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. Domenec Cary. Joseph S. Cook, Esq., appointed Commissioner, and authorized to issue his precept to the Sheriff to summon a jury to pass upon the lunacy of the said Domenec Cary.

Henrietta Fell, by her next friend, vs. Solomon Fell. Petition in divorce presented, and subpœna awarded.

George F. Schaub vs. James Gibbs et ux. Verdict for plaintiff for $75.38.

In the matter of the petition of Lizzie J. Lafferty, wife of Hugh Lafferty, Melchor Varner appointed trustee of the estate of said Lizzie Lafferty to give bond in $40,-000, which was presented and approved.

Hugh Lafferty, appointed trustee of the estate of Matilda V. Varner, wife of Melchor Varner. Bond in the sum of $40,000 presented and approved.

Michael Bliss vs. Wm. A. Gwynn. Action to recover damages done plaintiff's property by the erection of a building by the defendant without proper precaution. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Robertson vs Smith et al. (3).
Edmundson vs. Sturkler et al.
Yerx et ux. vs. Fell.
Ward vs. The Pittsburgh Locomotive Works.
Reed vs. Bell et al.
Reed vs. Altvater.
Croft vs. Cornett & Werling.
Jackson vs. Kirkwood et al.
Wolf vs. Briggs et al.
Hanen vs. Ballentine.
West vs. Hubley et al.

Orphans Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

J. O. Bower was appointed guardian of the minor children of Harriet A. Patterson, deceased. Bond for $1,600 presented and approved.

Estate of John Osterman, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Order made for the sale of certain real estate of John Douglass, deceased.

Estate of Eliza Strong, deceased. Administrator's report of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

Bond of Richard H. Fife, Sheriff-elect, in the sum of $25,000, presented and approved. The bondsmen are John Brown, John Noble and John H. Bell.

In the matter of Laura Allen et al. vs. Jacob Allen, the report of master presented and approved absolutely.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

The testimony was concluded in the Shafer case yesterday, and the arguments were still in progress on the adjournment of the Court.

Benjamin Bentley was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court at Williamsport, and also United States Commissioner for the same Court.

Court Brevities.

THE citizens of Erie are endeavoring to obtain a session of the Supreme Court at that place.

THE Criminal Court will not be in session until Saturday. On that day the present term will close. On the following Monday the December term will commence, with Judge Sterrett presiding.

IN the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, Christopher Morgan commenced an action in ejectment against Frank and Catharine Mergardt, to obtain possession of a house and lot on Hill street, the title of which, the plaintiff claims, is vested in himself.

HUMANITY.

Superintendent Street's Trip to the West in Behalf of Cattle—The Approaching Anniversary of the Humane Society.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society, which was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Association, No. 218 Penn avenue, Superintendent Street, who has just returned from a visit to a number of the Western cities in the interest of the brute creation, gave a very interesting verbal account of his tour, and said that the prospects for securing a donation, if not an entire abolition of the cruelty now practiced upon cattle and swine while in transportation by rail, were flattering. Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo and other cities were visited by him, and while in each place he paid his compliments in person to a number of the railroad officials, and when they were informed of the object of his visit they treated him with distinguished courtesy, and said they were willing to do anything in their power to assist him in the work he has in hand. After several consultations an agreement was effected with the railroad authorities that they would make an experiment in the matter of feeding and watering animals while in transit, by means of troughs placed in the cars. Should it prove impracticable or work unsatisfactorily they said they would unload at convenient points and feed and water. Mr. Street has, since his return, received from Mr. Charles Paine, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, a letter in which the gentleman states that he has given instructions to try the experiment of using troughs for watering while *en route*. He further says: "I have given this matter much attention, with a view of learning, if possible, from the condition of the animals on arrival at Buffalo, whether the method of running them (hogs) through from Chicago, is an injury or benefit." It is claimed that the number that died last year (when unloaded at Toledo) were much in excess of those the past year when not unloaded. Exact statistics upon this head are promised. The driving in and out of cars causes injury to the animals by the use of the prod to make them move. Each of these wounds causes inflammation, which, though of small extent, makes the meat somewhat unwholesome. By careful study of the whole subject and by gathering results of experience, we shall doubtless be able to arrive at certainties with regard to the best practical method of dealing with the great mass of animals which must be transported. Mr. Paine closes with the statement that he will render every aid in the matter, and requests Mr. Street to give suggestions from his experience.

The chairman of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the second anniversary meeting in January reported that he had extended invitations to be present on that occasion to Mr. Henry Bergh, the well-known President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also to Mrs. Caroline M. White, President of the Woman's branch of the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. From the latter a favorable reply was received. The committee was instructed to invite D. T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Society.

The Secretary reported another fifty membership fee of $100 from Mr. C. A. Colton, of the Dollar Savings Bank.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held next Wednesday, when the annual report of Superintendent Street will be read.

THE COAL TRADE.

Review for the Month of November 1875—A Large Increase in Shipments.

During the month of November, 1875, according to statistics published in the Monongahela *Republican*, there were shipped from the Monongahela Valley 9,698,522 bushels of coal, as follows:

Shipments.	*Bushels.*
From Pool No. 1	1,628,700
From Pool No. 2	5,268,200
From Pool No. 3	1,005,622
From Pool No. 4	1,797,700
Grand Total	9,698,522

This shows an increase for November 1875 over November, 1874, of 4,211,622 bushels. The shipments from all the Pools for the month of November, 1875, make the largest amount of coal ever shipped from the Pools of the Monongahela, during the months of November of any former year. The largest November shipment made prior to the present month, was during November 1868, when there were shipped from all the Pools during that month 8,508,000 bushels. The statement from the different Pools during the month, includes coal, nut-coal and slack. The collieries are all working, and miners find steady employment, as do also all kinds of laborers about coal works.

The total shipments made from Pittsburgh to lower ports during the month, were as follows:

	Bushels.
To Cincinnati, Ohio	5,860,000
To Louisville, Ky	7,499,000
To other ports	1,641,000
Total	15,000,000

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

Work on the Point Bridge will be suspended soon for the winter.

A local sculptor is engaged in making a cast of the Hon. John McKee.

The Deputy Mayors of the South Side think six o'clock is too early for the morning hearing, and want it fixed for a later hour.

There has been a great improvement in the glass trade recently, and now our manufacturers are running full time and have plenty of work.

During the last three months the railroads centering in the city have had a traffic which has been equal to that of their palmiest days during the war.

Sheriff Hare found a pocket book on the Frankstown road the other day, containing a sum of money something less than $100. The owner can obtain possession of it by calling upon him.

The circular of Controller Snodgrass, requesting the Aldermen of the city to settle their fine and forfeiture accounts with the Municipality has elicited a response from but one magistrate.

Two commitments alone graced the file in the jail office last evening, as the result of twenty-four hours' work of city and State preservers of the peace. Such a day's work causes one to wonder if the millenium is really coming.

Tuesday evening the following stocks were sold at the auction rooms of J. W. Drape & Co., in Federal street, Allegheny: Bank of Pittsburgh, $61.50; Allegheny Suspension Bridge, $54; Franklin Savings Bank, $100; German National Bank, $96.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the demand for nails during the past few weeks has been unusually good, and the different mills in that locality are shipping them as fast as manufactured. The prospect is very fair for a steady run until Christmas.

The Ben Franklin and National Insurance Companies, of the North Side, each held a $2,500 policy in Washington Hall, Wheeling. The Senate, says the *Register*, will occupy the old dining room of the McClure House. The loss will fall heavily upon the insurance fraternity of Wheeling.

A couple of lost children, named Emma Jones and Annie Colwell, were picked up on Twenty-eighth street, Tuesday evening. They were kept all night by a charitable family, and yesterday their parents, who reside in Griffith ward, hearing of their whereabouts, obtained possession of the wanderers.

Yesterday morning a colored man named William Douglass, attempted to board a train of cars outside of the limits of said Lizzie Lafferty to give bond in $40,-000, which was presented and approved.

Hugh Lafferty, appointed trustee of the estate of Matilda V. Varner, wife of Melchor Varner. Bond in the sum of $40,000 presented and approved.

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PERSONAL.

Dr. Wolff, of the South Side, is dangerously ill.

Bishop Simpson was at the Homeopathic Fair last evening and made a few remarks.

A new accommodation train is to be put on the Connellsville Railroad between this city and McKeesport.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and S. J. Bedford, of Washington City, were at the Union Depot yesterday.

The statement that two new through trains were to be put on the Pennsylvania Railroad is authoritatively denied.

Mr. W. K. Carlisle, of the Allegheny Engineer's office, states that he is not a candidate for the office of City Engineer. Enough said.

Collector Davis has received his commission for the new district, including Washington and Greene counties, and will file an additional bond for the increased responsibilities.

Col. Fred Grant and wife passed through the city last evening on their way to Washington. They took supper at the Union Depot Hotel. C. B. Durrell, Esq., Second Auditor of the Treasury, was also at the same hotel, and went on to Washington.

John G. MacConnell, George H. Dr. Perchment, Geter C. Schidle, Joan Chiselt, Joseph Eichbaum, George Chess, Johns Hopkins, George T. Oliver, A. B. Hogue, W. M. Eberhart and George Glass, of this city, are registered at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

At a meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 235, A. Y. M., held Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing Masonic year: W. M., T. T. Ewens; S. W., James Fitzsimmons, Secretary, J. H. Mundorff; Treasurer, Geo. Glass; Trustee of M. C. C. Fund, Geo. Glass.

CRIME IN THE FIELD.

BEFORE Squire Kreuter, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Catherine Gilbert, and charged her husband, John Gilbert, with desertion. The accused gave bond for a hearing.

TOM BURNS was before deputy Mayor Shafer, of the South Side, yesterday on a charge of false pretense. He went to Shafer's inn and attempted to get boarding on the strength of a very large carpet sack stuffed with bricks. On a hearing he was allowed to leave on a promise to go home, his residence being at McKeesport.

An information was made before the Mayor yesterday, by James Getty, charging John Murphy and Jimmy Donovan with felonious assault. The affray occurred at the bar-room, No. 175 Fifth avenue, during which deponent was struck in the face with a tumbler. Murphy was arrested and locked up, and the police are on the look out for Donovan.

JOHN GARMON, C. W. Naughton, Thos. Hammon, R. Donahue, and John Millinger were sent to the Work House yesterday morning by the Mayor for thirty days each as suspicious characters. They were suspected of being implicated in the theft of a dressed pig from the rear wagon of L. A. Straub, a butcher in the Diamond market, while he was absent lighting up his stall, preparatory to unloading it. They were arrested by Lieutenant Tyre, but the theft could not be proved against them, and as they had a bad reputation the Mayor thought that the best thing that could be done would be to give them terms at Claremont.

THE receipts of Mayor Phillips' office from the cases for the month of November, as furnished by Clerk Crawford, are as follows: Disorderly conduct, $121; drunkenness, $28; violation of city ordinances, $20; commitment receipts $25; pedlers' fees, $40.95. Total, $241.95. The cases disposed of were: Disorderly conduct, 81; drunkenness, 68; vagrancy, 14; violation of city ordinances, 7; court charges, 30; incorrigibility, 7; common conduct, 1; suspicious characters, 5. Total, 201. Discharged on payment of fines, 52; discharged on hearing, 38; withdrawn, 23; committed to jail, 46; committed to the work house, 16; sent to the reform-school, 3; held for court, 6; entered bail, 5; continued 4. Total, 201.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

New Styles Cloth Jackets and Cloaks.

HUGUS & HACKE

desire to call attention to their large stock of Seal Skin Sacques, which they have just opened, comprising a fine assortment of sizes, from medium to the finest qualities manufactured. Also a fresh importation of ladies' and children's

CLOTH CLOAKS AND JACKETS

in all the latest novelties of shape and trimming, which will be found well worthy an inspection.

THS Fifth avenue and Market street.

For Christmas, a handsome Black Silk Dress at low price.

J. B. HEARD & CO.

Rich and Rare.

In passing down Fifth avenue yesterday we could not help but stop and admire the elegant display of Holiday Goods in Watches & Sheafer's Jewelry Store window. We think it the best display of fine goods in the city. The goods are all new in style and of choice design and finish, consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Cameo, Coral and Gold sets of jewelry, Cameo Sleeve Buttons, Rings, &c. Roman Gold and Onyx Necklaces, Crosses and Lockets of beautiful pattern.

For Christmas, a fine pair of Bordered Blankets, very cheap.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Oates has not appeared this week to better advantage than she did last night as the merry, vivacious and capricious *Duchess of Gerolstein* in Offenbach's delightful opera of "The Grand Duchess." Her singing and acting were more effective than ever, and her efforts to please were rewarded with a full measure of applause. Her support was good throughout, and taken as a whole the performance is, so far, the musical triumph of her engagement. The *General Boum* of Mr. Howson was admirable, and so was the *Fritz* of Mr. Drew. Both gentlemen are fine actors, and the owners of voices that are rich and strong, and upon which they have bestowed careful attention. Miss Temple thoroughly understood and appreciated the requirements of the *rôle* of *Wanda*, and sustained it in a highly satisfactory manner. Her voice is not a powerful one, but what it lacks in volume is made up in sweetness and expression. This evening "La Jolie Parfumeuse," (The Pretty Perfumer) will be given.

Library Hall.

The dramatic strength, beauty and polish of Miss Thompson's *Jane Eyre* cannot be excelled. Her interpretation of that character is conceded by all that have ever been presented to the public, and to the spectator is the source of a pleasure as keen and intense as springs from the perusal of the powerful novel from which it is dramatized, with only the stimulated imagination of the reader to aid him in fixing in his mind's eye the persons, and the surroundings in which they figure. Miss Thompson resorts to no stage trickery to add to the effect of her impersonation. She depends wholly upon her own powers, and gives a portraiture of *Jane Eyre* that is altogether free from anything unnatural or constrained. It is rare enjoyment to watch such perfectly expressive features; the ease with which she makes her eyes glitter with anger, sparkle with pleasure or darken with sorrow. She manages to say with her eyes, all and most as much as she does with her tongue, and when the occasion demands she can use them with astonishing effect. As *Prof. Brocklehurst* Mr. Sol Smith appeared to great advantage the play. In make-up and action he filled completely the accepted idea of the *rôle*, and made a very favorable impression. Together with Miss Thompson, he was called before the curtain at the close of the prologue. Manie Sheridan, a miss not more than a year or two in her teens, enacted the part of *Adele*, and gave it a rendering quite creditable indeed for one so young. She has undoubted dramatic ability, and it is evidently being cultivated by one of more knowledge and experience. The remainder of the company are perfectly familiar with their parts, and rendered them intelligently. The *Jacob Buttercup* of Mr. Wallace is one of the features of the play.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

Harrigan and Hart drew another crowded house last night, and kept it in a continued roar of laughter. All their specialties were uproariously applauded and they were called out every time the curtain fell.

Trimble's Varieties.

An entertaining bill is offered for this evening, embracing a large number of well known and popular variety artists, and some of the best sketches that could be devised.

English Opera.

The sale of seats for the English Opera performances next Monday and Tuesday evenings, in Library Hall, commences this morning at Hale's music store, on Smithfield street.

The Homeopathic Fair.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Homeopathic Fair, in old City Hall, and it was well attended. Lunch, dinner and supper can be procured there now for a week at moderate prices.

Lookout Mountain.

Walker's great picture of the battle of Lookout Mountain is yet on exhibition in the Art Gallery of the Library building. It can be seen either during the day or in the evening.

Musical and matic.

JENNY LIND is rapidly breaking down and growing feeble.

HARRY BECKETT, the comedian, is good enough to say that Oakey Hall, the tragedian, "is not deficient in brains."

ROSA ROSSA offers a gallantry $60,000 and the expenses of four persons, if she will consent to make an American tour.

MISS EDITH WYNNE, the celebrated singer, was married, in London, to Mr. Aviet Agabeg, an American lawyer.

MISS GRACE V. PAYNTER, the talented young artist who is now engaged at the Academy of Music, was baptized into the Protestant Episcopal Church on the 3d inst., by the Rev. C. Miel, at the French Church of Saint Sauveur, Philadelphia.

PROF. EBENEZER, the music teacher, of Newark, New Jersey, wrote the very popular Sunday-school hymn, "I want to be an angel." It is only fair that she should thus be known. She made no money from it, I guess.

OAKEY HALL'S determination to try the stage is quite likely stimulated by his *penchant* for the fair beings who inhabit it—notably Miss Ada Dyas—with whom current New York gossip has rather unhandsomely connected the clever ex-Mayor of Gotham.

THAT story about the Vokes and their $1,100 check to pay Belmont's funeral expenses is all gammon. The whole thing about $60 was: Jefferson gave the Vokes $125, Harry Palmer gave $125, Montague $25, Vokes $150, and Sam Colville attended to the rest.

TWELVE of the solid men of Boston, as a supplement to John Rogers' group, intend to appear as the jury in "The Gilded Age" last Saturday night. The house was packed, and the excitement was unbounded. These gentlemen had never before appeared upon any stage.

THE following story is told of Barry Sullivan during his recent engagement in Providence. He called to him the actor who was to play the "Ghost" in "Hamlet," and said, "Are you to play the *First Murderer*, sir?" "I am," was the reply. "Well, sir, I don't want you to play it in a red serge wig, black side-whiskers and a bell pantaloons." "Why, sir, I never played it in such a costume in my life." "Perhaps not, perhaps not; but you look capable of it."

MISS KATE FIELD has been giving performances in England under an assumed name. She has appeared at Liverpool and elsewhere, and will appear in Scotland. Mr. Carl Rosa is reported as having approved of her singing. Some one has suggested that she should get plays written which would serve for the especial display of her voice. This lady, it will be seen, is practically pursuing those professional studies which are essential to the success of a dramatic aspirant.

THE wreath of flowers, with a raven and pendant bells, that was placed on the monument to Poe, at the close of the dedicatory ceremonies, was the work of the stage. It and was placed there in honor and remembrance of the poet's mother and father, who were players. It came from Mr. Ford's dramatic companies, and Mrs. Jane Germon—the maternal grandfather and grandmother were professional comrades with Poe's parents on the Baltimore stage—was actively instrumental in causing this gracious and tender testimonial to be offered.

Interpreters of Prophecy.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of this morning, Dec. 1st, you say "The war cloud really grows, and the danger of outbreak grows more imminent. Where are the interpreters of prophecy?"

The interpreters of prophecy are all around us, but "God is his own interpreter." No prophet ever pretended to interpret prophecy; they are God's words, and are steadfast." The Savior never attempted it, neither did any of the Apostles.

Interpreters of prophecy change God's words, and teach in place of God's teaching "the commandments of men."

All scripture is prophecy, and a revelation from God himself; they are "the true sayings of God," and the only safe teacher is the one who knows how liable a man is to forget what he says and does when drunk, will have difficulty in believing. It occasionally happens that a man is kept in twenty-four to forty-eight hours beyond his time, simply because he can't remember his name, and the warden himself has forgotten it. The frantic appeals for liberty, and the despair of the prisoner are often supremely ludicrous when all the circumstances are taken into consideration.

And the moral is—don't get drunk, or if you do and are arrested give your proper name.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Third Annual Convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce.

The third annual convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce (formerly the American Cheap Transportation Association) will be held in Chicago on Wednesday, December 15, 1875. Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, is President of this association, and its list of officers embraces some of the most prominent men of the country. The association in its circular fitly says: "Within a few years steam and electricity have greatly extended the boundaries of commerce, and the question of transportation has become important. The *Producer*, the *Manufacturer*, the *Merchant* and the *Consumer* are all interested to a greater extent than is generally realized. How important then that our transportation system should be thoroughly understood and equitably adjusted. The bringing together of trained minds from every department of commerce and agriculture for the consideration of this great question cannot but result in good. Indeed, the practical resolutions which have been held, although considering the question in its preliminary stages, and necessarily in a crude and elementary manner, have inaugurated a work which in its educational influence is of inestimable value. As it is a subject which particularly interests the *producing*, *commercial* and *consuming* classes, it is hoped that all organizations representing those interests will be fully represented, and also that each *State* will send its official representative. Delegates should be provided with credentials, and, if possible, notice given to the Secretary of the Board of the probable number of delegates, in order that the proper estimate may be made of the extent of the accommodation which will be required." The meeting promises to be one of great interest.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

A. Dempster et ux. to Murphy & Hamilton, April 27, 1875; lot on Hiland avenue, Nineteenth ward. Price.....$2,000

August Schmidt et ux. to Henry Murphy, October 1, 1869; lot on Ward street, Thirteenth ward. Price.....$1,800

Mary F. Bauerlein, ex ux. et al. to Mary Fuhrmeier, July 7, 1875; deed in partition to lot in Shaler township, on Evergreen Plank Road. Consideration.....$1

City of Allegheny to John Fuhrmeister, August 13, 1875; lot in Millvale. Price.....$1,200

Wm. H. Wightman to Caroline S. Blair, October 25, 1875; 15 acres 5 perches, reserving the coal, in Baldwin township. Price.....$5,000

Sarah E. Mitchell to James Gilmore, June 24, 1875; lot in Wilkins township. Price.....$2,000

Thomas Mellon et ux. to H. H. Beatty, March 22, 1875; lot in Twenty-first ward, on Oak avenue. Price.....$1,000

Same to Henry G. Hase, November 1, 1874; three lots in North Versailles township. Price.....$1,000

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to Mathew J. Rothwell, November 24, 1875; lot in Homestead Park, Chartiers township, on St. Xavier street. Price.....$1,500

David Chess et ux. to Henry and Walter Chess, August 2, 1875; lot in Twenty-sixth ward, on Nineteenth street; also, lot on Clifton street; also, lot on Merriman's alley; also, certain personal property. All of above to be discharged of several judgments.....$2,479

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Shady Side Building and Loan Association, Oct. 16, 1875; interest of M. Z. Allen et ux. in 1½ lots on Penn avenue, Twenty-first ward, city. Price.....$30

Same to same, December 4, 1875; interest of same in same lots. Price.....$80

Same to same, December 8, 1874; interest of Peter Weber in three lots on Orphan avenue, Twenty-first ward. Price.....$30

Jacob Allen to Laura Allen et al., December 4, 1875; deed of partition to 23 acres and 70 perches, in Stowe township. Consideration.....$1

Laura Allen to Jacob Allen et al., December 4, 1875; deed of partition to 11 acres and 67 perches, in Stowe township. Consideration.....$1

John Pitt to James Walsh, September 11, 1875; lot in Mansfield. Price.....$731.55

Edward Mansfield et ux. to Louis Weidenbach, June 8, 1875; lot on Penn avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$400

Valentine Standle et ux. to John Freiler, April 10, 1875; lot in Kilbuck township. Price.....$800

$75,000 Worth of Clothing to be Sold Within Thirty Days, At a Discount of Twenty Per Cent.

The announcement of closing out sales is often made, while in fact they are but traps to catch the unwary, but we have the pleasure of setting before our readers a *bona fide* and genuine closing out sal , where acknowledged elegance and excellence are characteristics of the goods to be sold, and the further and more certain declaration of an absolute discount of twenty per cent. on the goods, which are already at the lowest cash prices. Surely this is enough to insure an army of purchasers. The parties of the first part in this great bargain are Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., the well known clothers and tailors, of 121 Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue, who have accumulated an immense assortment of fine ready made clothing and have determined that they will try the nimble sixpence plan in the prosecution of their business. They therefore offer to the next thirty days their extensive cash and every suit in their establishment at a discount of twenty per cent. from a low marked cash price. This applies not only to their ready-made department, but to the merchant tailoring trade as well. Fine suits worth sixty dollars will be sold for forty-eight, and all other prices in the same ratio. It is unnecessary to commend to our readers the quality of the goods manufactured and sold by this firm, as almost any one in the two cities knows that their stock is always of a very superior grade. Their ready-made clothing is made in a style equal to the best custom made, and parties purchasing this class of goods need fear no discount in the quality of the material or the make up. The discount is all on one side, and the buyer is the party benefitted. Do not permit the next thirty days to pass away without having secured some of the unheard of bargains in store at 121 Wood street. For further particulars see card on first page.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Some of the Freaks that Bacchus Plays with His Devotees Occasionally.

What's Montague? It is nor hand, nor foot,
Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part,
Belonging to a man. O, be some other name!
What's in a name?

Not much, tis true, yet sometimes to have
Or not to have a name is a matter of much moment.

"Hat he who robs me of my good name
* * maketh me poor indeed."

But he who takes away a man's name a-together—leaves him none—no cognomen to which to answer, no appellation by which to be distinguished from the millions of fellow beings, differing but little in face and figure from himself—places the individual